


# **The Book Reviews of Chester Cuthbert**

**Authors' surnames beginning with**

**Q-Ri**



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Quackenbos, John D. (A.M., M.D.)

Body and Spirit: An Inquiry into the Subconscious Based Upon Twelve Thousand Experiences in the Author's Practice; New York and London, Harper & Brothers (April, 1916, publishers) 282p

This sequel to HYPNOTIC THERAPEUTICS gives more details of psychic phenomena and confirms the author's conviction of immortality. His acceptance of apports in several cases and of clairvoyance is based on personal experiences and is convincing.

He maintains, however, that he is not convinced that dead people communicate with the living, and deplores the gullability of spiritualists. His denunciation of religious cults probably stems from his own conviction of the truth of Christianity.

The lack of an index means that the book must be read again to be fully appreciated, but the combination of parapsychology and hypnotism makes this worthwhile.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
August 14, 2000



CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA



Quackenbos, John Duncan (A.M., M.D.)

Hypnotic Therapeutics in Theory and Practice with Numerous Illustrations of Treatment by Suggestion; New York and London, Harper & Brothers (1907, Publishers); Bibliography; Index 336p.

Although the writing style is difficult and the author deals with adulterated foods, unnecessary drugs, and the fads and follies of our civilisation in addition to a minimum of the details of hypnotic practise, his seven thousand cases of treatment of mental and moral disorders qualifies him to expound on therapy.

He concludes the book by instancing cases of supernormal phenomena whose actual reality he accepts fully. He experienced or witnessed some personally. He accepts human survival, but not communication with the dead. He quotes both scripture and literature to support his thinking, and was evidently a cultivated man.

His knowledge of psychic phenomena makes him second in combining hypnotism with parapsychology of the authors familiar with both, so this book should be retained for reference.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
August 14, 2000



# CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Queen, Ellery

The Player on the Other Side; New York, Random House  
(1963, author) 213p.

This murder mystery novel involves a clever treatment of dual personality reminiscent of Stevenson. The authors studied and mention some of the classical cases, and this story may be a good introduction to the subject for people who may wish to read actual instances of dual or multiple personality.

The story is the usual complicated mystery, characterization being secondary to the process of solution, but this may be the best of its kind.

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CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
— 1962-1987 —  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
Ç A S E F È T E !

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**FirstCity Trust**

Quick, Herbert

Virginia of the Air Lanes; Illustrated by William R. Leigh; Toronto, McLeod & Allen (1909, The Bobbs-Merrill Company) 424p.

This is one of the best light romantic and humorous science fiction novels that I have read. It would have been a great success if it had been published in Gernsback's Air Wonder Stories.

Theodore Carson has invented an aeronef using small gyroscopes as stabilizers, which will make obsolete airships of the balloon or dirigible type. Virginia Suarez, niece of Finley Shayne, aeronaut tycoon, to escape the unwelcome attentions of Max Silberberg, takes off from the deck of her uncle's airship in a helicopter which is being tested for her uncle by its inventor Wizner, and is rescued by Carson and a fisherman captain who assists him. They fall in love, but Shayne rejects a business deal with Carson and insults him; Carson jumps overboard from the airship with a parachute and lands in the grounds of a convalescent hospital for alcoholics where he meets Craighead, a genius who is as erratic as he is brilliant, and who guides him to the financing and legal monopoly of the air and his invention.

Craighead falls in love with the widowed daughter of the financier Waddy, and much of the story is devoted to the two romantic couples. There is drama and adventure, as well as business, law, air science and technology, involved in this long book, which is well thought out and well written. Craighead is a character who reminds me most of John Toews, but all the characters are well-drawn, and the humor is both broad and satiric.

I do not know whether I shall find time to re-read this book, but I should certainly keep it as an important item in my collection.



Quiller-Couch, A. T.

Hetty Wesley; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903;  
(1903, author and publisher) 337p.

The dedication to Andrew Lang "A good champion of Hetty" led me to think that this book might deal with the Jeffery haunting of Epworth Rectory, but only incidental mention is made of this case, and there is no hint of any effect on the family, the story commencing in Hetty's 27th year.

Falling in love with a worthless man, Hetty believes herself ruined and is ostracised by her father Samuel; she marries a plumber who takes to drink partly from feelings of inferiority to her.

The story is primarily one of the Wesley family and it portrays their characters expertly. Samuel is autocratic, favoring his sons and neglecting his wife and daughters who go short even of food. Hetty's tragic story makes this a book which Muriel would not like.

This book is enlightening about the roles of women in the early 18th century. It is also a valuable sidelight on the biographical aspects of the Wesleys.

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**FirstCity Trust**

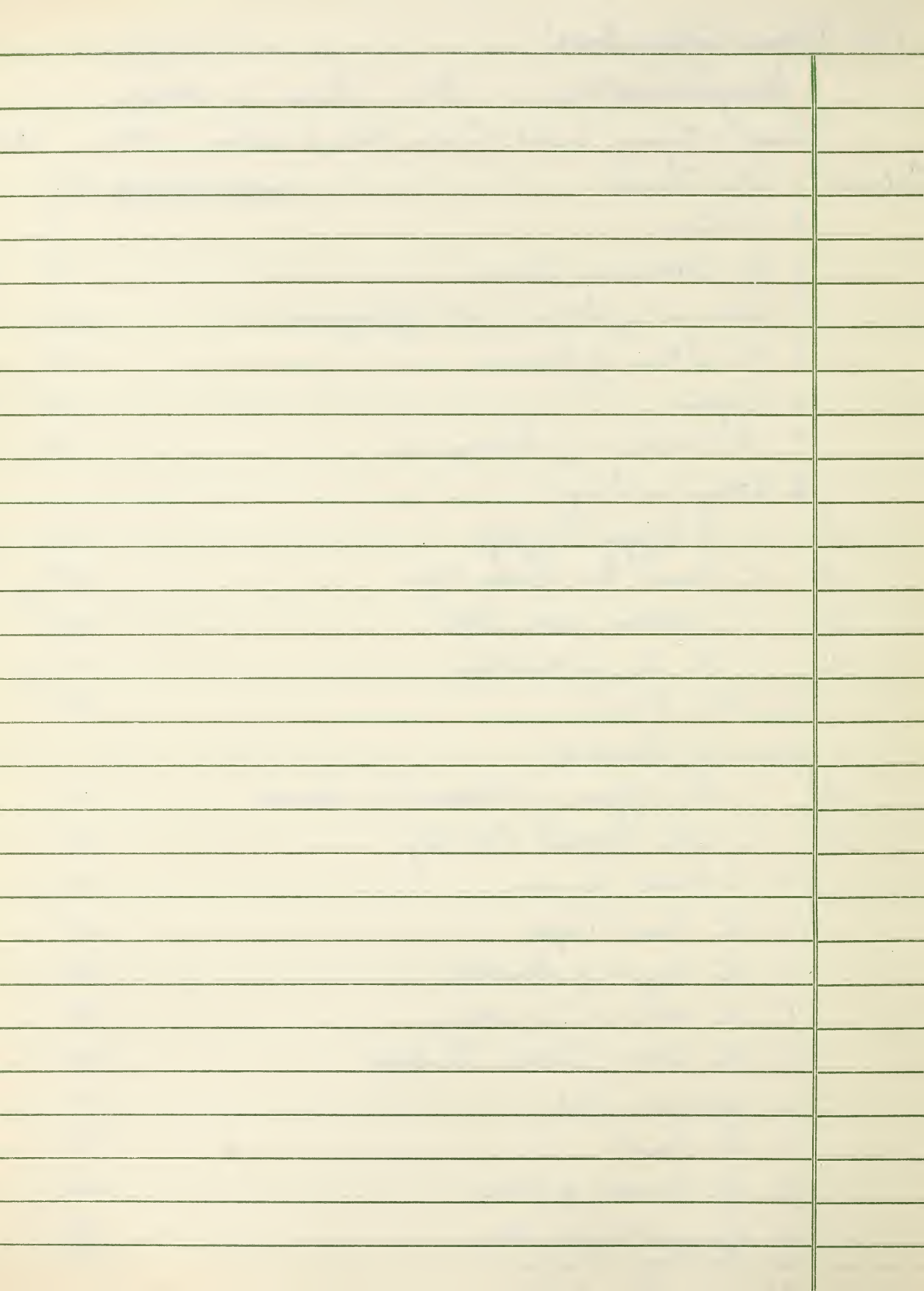


(Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch)

Knights and Crosses: Stories, Studies and Sketches  
Casell & Company, Limited: London, Paris & Melbourne 1891 263 pp.

Contents:	1. The Omnibus	P. 1
	2. Fortunio	7
	3. The Outlandish Ladies	17
	4. Statement of Gabriel Foot, Highwayman	27
	5. The Return of Joanna	53
	6. Psyche	63 x
	7. The Countess of Bellarmine	73
	A Cottage in Troy -	
8.	1. A Happy Voyage	85
9.	2. These - An' - That's Wife	95
10.	3. "Doubles" and Lints	105 x
11.	4. The Boy by the Beach	113
	12. Old Ason	123 x
	Stories of Bleakirk -	
13.	1. The Affair of Bleakirk-on-Sands	135
14.	2. The Constant Post-Boy	159
	15. A Dark Mirror	169
	16. The Small People	175 x
	17. The Mayor of Gantick	185
	18. The Doctor's Pounding	195
	19. The Gifts of Teodor Hinkoff	205
	20. Yorkshire Dick	215
	21. The Carol	225
	22. The Paradise of Choice	235
	23. Beside the Bee-Hives	247 x
	24. The Magic Shadow	255 x

x Indicates Fantasy theme.



Poison Island; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1912  
(1906, 1907, Publishers) 401p.

Although written from the viewpoint of a teen-aged boy in the year 1813, this is an interesting adventure novel and suitable for adults also. I suspect that it may have been planned as a companion volume to Stevenson's Treasure Island.

Shown as fantasy by Bleiler, I think this is a mistake. It is really the story of a treasure hunt on a West Indian island dominated and owned by a cultured man of 60 who has exhausted the pleasures of wealth and has become a madman, killing by poison the expeditions of treasure hunters who in successive invasions have attempted to deprive him of the treasure. He lives with a former opera singer, and a negress who attends the housekeeping. The suggestion is that the singer is a leper, also mad, who has discovered the third cache of treasure and keeps it hidden from the master.

The narrator lad tells his background of boarding school and the characters he meets, of his blind soldier father, who is murdered by a former companion of the island owner, of the two laïes and four men who make up the treasure seekers, and of the adventures to discover the murderer and the treasure.

Well-written and interesting, this is a good novel for readers of any age.



Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur

The White Wolf & Other Fireside Tales; London & Toronto  
J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.; New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. (1902,  
1928) 294p.

Contents

1. The Miracle of the "White Wolf"	1*
2. Sindbad on Burrator	19*
3. Victor	47
4. The Capture of the "Burgomeister van der Werf"	71
5. King o' Prussia	91
6. The Man Who Could Have Told	123
7. The Cellars of Rueda	133
8. The Haunted Yacht	163*
9. Parson Jack's Fortune	183
10. The Burglary Club	213
11. Concerning St. John of Jerusalem	223
12. Cox versus Pretymen	229
13. The Bridals of Ysselmonde	235
14. England!	243
15. John and the Ghosts	251*
16. Three Photographs	261?
17. The Talking Ships	269?
18. The Keepers of the Lamp	279
19. Two Boys	287

Although four of these tales are fantasy and two are possibly so, none are of great significance apart from the indication that their author believes in the possibility of the supernormal. (15) is a humorous ghost story.

These are literary short stories, many of the sea, or of regional manners and customs unfamiliar to me. Likely they would be of greater interest to natives of Cornwall.

(19) comprises of sketches of boys glimpsed rather than known who made favorable impressions on the author. Whether these are factual or imagined is not clear, but I believe the former.





Quinn, Anthony

The Original Sin; Illustrated; Boston/Toronto, Little,  
Brown and Company (1972, Quinn) 211p.

Born of an Irish father and a Mexican mother, Quinn was brought up in poverty and worked at menial tasks. His father was his idol, and insisted on a high standard, though he was a macho type, often leaving his mother and his wife to exist as they could without even knowing where he was.

As a young movie actor aspirant, he was directed in the role of an Indian by Cecil B. DeMille, whose adopted daughter Kathy he married. Finding on their wedding night that she was not a virgin, Quinn could not consummate the marriage and always blamed Kathy because he was not "the first". He was driven to succeed, contradicted DeMille's way of playing a scene and won out; was soon a talked about actor and offered a role turned down by George Raft. He was noticed by Carole Lombard, John Barrymore and his crowd, Mae West, Gary Cooper, and by directors, and was soon playing important roles.

At sixty, he placed himself under treatment by a psychoanalyst because he was haunted by his own 11-year-old self, who could not accept Quinn's adult way of life. Apparently not aggressive sexually, Quinn was found attractive by the women who tried and sometimes succeeded in seducing him; he sought love, but could not accept it, even from his wife who tried for twenty years to banish "the boy".

Unable to accept jeers and criticism, he became anti-social, resented his poverty-stricken origin, and found that worldly success did not satisfy his aspirations.

The projection of his young self is comparable to the projection of one of her personalities by "Eve", and this book would be important for the study of such comparisons. It is difficult, however, to understand to what extent the projection was subjective.





Quinn, Seabury

Alien Flesh; Introduction by E. Hoffman Price; Illustrated by Stephen Fabian; Philadelphia, Oswald Train, 1977; 234p.

Lynne Foster, a Ph.D. archaeologist, kills an Egyptian girl in an automobile accident, whose body is revived by a magician who uses Lynne's personality for its life. Seven years in an old man's harem accustomed him to the girl's body but he was ashamed of his dual identity. A schoolmate of Lynne's falls in love with her and she finally overcomes her male personality to accept his love.

This novel concentrates on women's clothing and their low status as sex objects in the Oriental world. Her adventures in various cities are preceded by illustrations which make the book attractive, but aside from learning something about Oriental customs, the story teaches nothing.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 16, 2003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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# CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Quinn, Seabury

W Roads; with illustrations by Virgil Finlay; Sauk City,  
<isconsin, Arkham House, 1948 (1948, Quinn) 110p.

This is possibly the most beautiful book published by Arkham House, the illustrations by Finlay enhancing the story of Santa Claus which is well told.

Quinn portrays him as a Northern barbarian soldier named Claudius by the Romans, but Claus in his own country. He is said to have saved the Christ child from death shared by all babies under Herod's decree, to have ended Christ's suffering on the cross by a spear-thrust, to have married in love a courtesan cleansed by Jesus on his way to Calvary, then becoming with the help of elves the Santa bearing Christmas gifts to the children of the poor.

This Christian fantasy differs from Quinn's usual work. He appears to have done considerable research to make the background credible. Everyone is familiar with the legend, but this novelette is a worthy retelling.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
November 27, 1999



Rachleff, Owen S.

The Occult Conceit: A New Look at Astrology, witchcraft & Sorcery; New York, Bell Publishing Company (1971, author); Bibliography; Index 235p

Of the 32 items in the bibliography, I have 18. Because I have just finished reading several books by Eileen J. Garrett, and one of her books is listed, I was curious to see what this very skeptical author would say of her. He quotes her with respect when she supports his skepticism, but in his attempts to rationalize prevision or precognition he does not even mention her lifelong experiences, confirmed by scientific investigation, of their actual occurrence.

This failure even to mention facts which contradict the skeptic view is a common fault of almost every skeptical book I have read. Only one mention is made of a Census of Hallucinations carried out by the (British) Society for Psychical Research, and no reference whatever is made to the Proceedings and Journals of the various scientific societies.

Yet the author is well read and offers good suggestions for alternatives to supernormal hypotheses attempting to explain the facts. Like Eileen Garrett, he supports the idea that normal senses may be extended in their functions. Because he ignores established facts which would modify his didactic views, readers must always keep in mind his skeptical bias.

The early part of the book deals with the so-called occult "sciences" like astrology, phrenology, palmistry, tarot cards, teacup reading, etc., concerning which I am almost totally ignorant, so I cannot comment about his views.

The most interesting chapters deal with witchcraft, spiritualism, and his epilogue dealing with "True magic" and the future of science.

The index helps to make this book a helpful reference.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
December 5, 1996

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**FirstCity Trust**

Radcliffe, Ann

The Romance of the Forest; London, George Routledge & Sons, no date (circa 1893); Illustrated by Dalziel 429p.

This edition in one volume is apparently unknown to Professor Harrison R. Steeves who edited a reprinting of the story in abridged form in the omnibus Three Eighteenth Century Romances, because there is no mistake in the numbering of Chapters X and XI. It may, therefore, be a fairly scarce book.

Although the author's suggestions of the supernatural are usually rationalized, she is generally considered an important contributor to the tale of terror. This may be principally because her protagonist is a gentlewoman fearing and subjected to many perils. Although the writing is good, it is stilted and artificial; the characters are not defined adequately or consistently; and Steeves was able quite well to summarize several chapters in a few paragraphs, showing how discursive her style was.

A fairly good summary of the story is given in Lang's Adventures Among Books, so I shall merely comment that like many of the older novelists, Mrs. Radcliffe complicates the plot mysteriously in order to draw the threads together and make a satisfactory conclusion by explaining away any doubts artificially created earlier in the story. Her pattern is carried to ridiculous lengths by M. P. Shiel and Mrs. Alexander Ross, with the result that the story appears to be more an exercise in mystification and plot complication, than an exposition of probability.

I consider this book is more important in the history of literature than in any value it may have for a modern reader.





Raddall, Thomas H.

Footsteps on Old Floors: True Tales of Mystery; Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1968; Illustrated; (1968, author) 239p.

Contents

1. Adventures of H.M.S. Blonde	15
2. The Murders Aboard the <u>Herbert Fuller</u>	43
3. Grey Owl	95
4. Mary Celeste	157
5. The Lost Gold at Kejimikujik	195
6. Sadie Davenport	219

The author did extensive research into these old mysteries, and his summaries of (3) and (4) are the most complete I have yet read. For me, these warrant keeping the book for reference.

The first two are sea historicals, and the last two land mysteries, all interesting and illustrative of life in Nova Scotia and at sea. (6) details the life of a prostitute<sup>^</sup>-madam, showing how people can ignore formal laws in their experiences.

If Raddall researches for his novels as thoroughly as for these six true accounts, they should be worthwhile.



Rae-Brown, Campbell

The devil's Shilling; Illustrated by Edgar A. Holloway;  
London, Henry J. Drane, no date) (1897?) 253p.

This episodic novel is patterned after Charles Johnstone's Chrysal, or The Adventures of a Guinea, following the events of a new shilling in the hands of various people who become involved in robberies, murders, love affairs, and other melodramatic incidents as they occurred to the author. The hack writing is laughable to the modern reader.

Apart from the pretension that the adventures are told by a coin there is no element of fantasy.

The conclusion of the shilling being carried on a chain by a retired detective who summarizes the book when telling people how he acquired the coin is unbelievable, like the story itself.

Only the illustrations make this book worthwhile.

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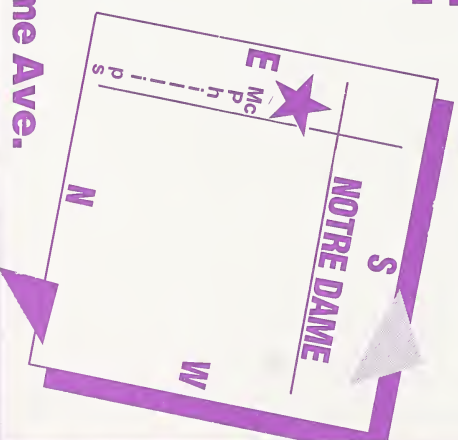
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Ragni, Gerome, and Rado, James

Hair: The American Tribal Love-Rock Musical; Toronto, Simon & Schuster of Canada, Ltd. (Pocket Books #77060), 2nd Printing, September, 1969, (1966, authors); Illustrated 205p

I saw the movie, but could understand neither the music nor the story, so I decided to read the book in hope that it would enlighten me. Instead, my decision is that the movie is an extension of the musical and more comprehensible.

One of the characters is new to the Tribe and is about to leave for a foreign war. The leader of the Tribe wishes to give him a farewell party, but without resources is made to borrow money from his father. The group practises free love and the prettiest girl is made available to him; all jeer at the establishment, indulge in drugs, shirk work and advocate peace, not war.

The words to the music make no sense as presented; they merely emphasise the chants of the Tribe.

It is difficult for me to see why this musical is so popular, apart from the nude scenes which supply shock value. Of course, rock music does not appeal to me, so I cannot see its appeal.



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Rame, David (A. D. Divine)

Tunnel from Calais; Toronto, Wm. Collins Sons & Co. Ltd.  
(1943), (Publishers), (#74) 256p.

This slow-moving war story describes the efforts of a British Navy Lieutenant to uncover a spy and to stop an invasion of Germans through a tunnel from Calais whose emergence in England is suspected by an engineer, but at what point on the coast is unknown.

It involves war correspondents, one of whom is identified as the spy, a nobleman and his daughter, a poacher who is instrumental in identifying the emergence because his rabbits have disappeared when frightened by the underground workings, and the general defence work of the British forces.

Well-written, the only fantasy element is the actual penetration of England by means of the tunnel. It is more a war story than a fantasy.

E N C O U N T E R ' 82

August 8 - 15, 1982

-Junior Encounter (Grades 7 - 9)  
Senior Encounter (Grades 10 - 12+)

Both Encounters begin August 8, at 4:00 p.m. at Bird's Hill Park, group areas 6 and 7. Bird's Hill Park is a Provincial Park 24 kilometers north of Winnipeg on Highway #59.

Our theme is: "We are ..... Christians Only"  
"Unity - Liberty - Love"

The Director is Steven Mabry who directed youth activities at the 1981 General Assembly in Anaheim, California. Encounter leaders will include: Neil Bergman, Bob Howell, Harry Taylor, Gordon Jasper, Paula Herring, Ray Trotter, and Heather Henderson.

We will be living in tents from August 8 to 15, and during the Convention of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Canada, August 11 to 15, we will be commuting to the Convention at the Mennonite Brethren Bible College in Winnipeg. Please bring your sleeping bag, bathing suit, personal items and a tent (if you have one).

Facilities in the park include electricity, washrooms, swimming, horseback riding, hay rides and nature trails.

While in Winnipeg there will be a boat trip on the Red River and a tour of Lower Fort Garry, the cost of which is included in the Registration fee. The Registration fee for the entire week of August 8 to 15 is \$70.00. A pre-registration fee of \$15.00 is being requested. Please forward your pre-registration fee along with the enclosed registration form, by June 30, to

Rev. Ray Trotter,  
1270 Jefferson Avenue,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba. R2P 0K3

The balance is payable on your arrival at Bird's Hill Park. For those who do not register by June 30, there is a late registration fee of an additional \$10.00. You should bring approximately \$20.00 for Friday lunch on the boat, horseback riding and personal interests. All other costs at Encounter '82 are covered by your registration fee.

This is your opportunity to meet other teens from across Canada, learn about your church, share new ideas, strengthen your faith, and have a lot of fun. Remember to pre-register by June 30, 1982. Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,  
Heather Henderson  
Youth Representative  
Program Planning Committee  
1982 Convention of Christian Churches  
(Disciples of Christ) in Canada.



Rand, Ayn

Anthem; Signet Books #D1985; (First Printing, September 1961) (Pamphleteers, Inc., 1946); (England, 1938) 123p.

This novelette portrays the horrors of collectivism and contrasts the joys of individualism.

Equality 7-2521 expresses himself as "we" because only the good of fellowship and the state can be stated. As a street-sweeper, he has been appointed by the Council of Vocations, and has no choice.

Falling in love with a worker in the fields whom he designates "The Golden One", he also discovers a tunnel or mine underground and from the debris of machines re-discovers electric lighting. Trying to make a gift of his discovery to mankind, he is repulsed: even the boon of candles has taken fifty years to overcome the cultural lag from torches.

After being beaten because he refuses to explain his absences from routine, he escapes with The Golden One and founds a colony of friends, determined to encourage his own Ego and battle collectivism.

Simply written, this story conveys its message, but has little else to recommend it.



Rand, Ayn

Atlas Shrugged; New York, Random House (1957, Rand) 1168p.

New American Library of Canada Limited (Signet Books #Q1702); 4th Ptg., October, 1963; (#E6276, 32nd ptg) 1084p.

"I SWEAR BY MY LIFE AND MY LOVE OF IT THAT I WILL NEVER LIVE FOR THE SAKE OF ANOTHER MAN, NOR ASK ANOTHER MAN TO LIVE FOR MINE."

This inscription on the powerhouse in the valley Atlantis in the Rockies to which the leaders of constructive and industrial thought have abdicated from the collapsing society which they have left to its fate, is the key to the dishonest and biased philosophy of the author.

On page 728 Wyatt, a former oil producer, says: I now work for use, not for profit (the conclusion to which anyone must come who realizes that efficient production of abundance makes profit impossible); but continues: my use, not the looters' profit. This whole novel is an advocate of selfish achievement by those of productive thinking, and the extinction of the vast majority of mankind who are conditioned to obey, or who are congenitally incapable because of physical or mental disability.

The final third of the book is weakest, in conception and in execution. Dagny Taggart, the heroine and last to join the leaders because of her reverence for the railroad and her ancestor who built it, kills a guard because he can not decide whether to obey her or to obey the orders of his employers: his life is worthless because he is not capable.

Because altruism robs the producers of the fruits of their labor, and diminishes their achievements by sharing, it must be abolished. No thought is given to children or the aged or incapacitated: they are unworthy to survive.

This book is at least three times as long as it should be: it indulges the author's prejudices at inordinate length and a radio speech of John Galt to an audience of millions is of a nature incomprehensible to the vast majority of that audience, and comprises pages 1009 to 1069, concluding with a repetition of the inscription quoted above.

I am glad I read this book; it demonstrates the lengths to which an individual (Ayn Rand) can carry a philosophy which is obviously unrealistic, under the delusion created by a premise which, by itself, appears fair. It is the identical plea made by the socialists: that the worker is entitled to the fruits of his labor. But socialism incorporates sharing and altruism, which objectivism rejects.





Rand, Ayn

Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal; with additional articles by Nathaniel Branden, Alan Greenspan, and Robert Hessen; (Signet Books, (#Q3304), (November, 1967); Bibliography; Appendixes; Index 349p.  
(#W6050), (8th printing), announcement that Branden was no longer associated with Rand 349p.

These are essays concerning Rand's philosophy of objectivism which insists on individualism and on capitalism as the only economic system which will support it against the collectivism towards which the entire world is drifting.

As I have noted in my surveys of others of her books, Rand admits that the capitalism she envisions has never been practised. It is an ideal. And in concentrating on this ideal, Rand ignores most of the literature which is critical of the actual practise of capitalism.

On page 311, for instance, she declares that social service for their country is more abhorrent than compulsory military service because it contradicts every fundamental principle of the United States, whose constitution grants freedom and individual rights. But at present, "tax freedom day" in Canada does not come until the beginning of the second half of the year. In other words, every citizen of Canada is compelled to work more than half his time for the various levels of government.

Although Rand is furious at realization that capitalism is under critical fire, and that even its practitioners fail to support its philosophy, she gives almost no attention to the literature of the critics. For instance, Upton Sinclair is not mentioned in the index, despite the importance of many of his books, particularly The Jungle.

Rand is right in saying that capitalism has provided the highest standard of living in a material sense, but she does not mention that Spain, for instance, because of her gold holdings, was at one time the wealthiest country in the world until after the defeat of the Armada. But because of slothful and luxurious living, Spain ultimately collapsed as a world power.

At the present time, surpluses of real wealth and of monetary debt threaten to bankrupt the money system. Only by conserving energy, reducing production to its need for actual use, and a sensible management of our resources can I see any possibility of preserving a viable economy.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
July 10, 1989.



Rand, Ayn

To

For the New Intellectual: The Philosophy of Ayn Rand;  
New York, Signet Books (#P2406), (Second Printing, March,  
1965), (1961, Rand) 192p.

The introductory essay, ending at page 57, is followed by excerpts from Rand's four novels which detail her philosophy by repeating speeches of characters in the four books. Having read the books, I did not read these excerpts but they are probably sufficient to explain her views to readers who do not have the time to read the novels.

Rand's objectivism completely overlooks the fact that the overwhelming majority of people are not the geniuses and originators she admires. Like the majority, I am incapable of surviving in this modern world without the help of other people. And despite Rand's revulsion against altruism, I am certain from my own experience that I would not be as well off myself if I had not considered the welfare of others ahead of my own, because in aiming to benefit them, I have done far more than I would have accomplished if I had only my own selfish aims to follow: my needs are minimal, but I have an abundance which has accrued simply as a byproduct of my efforts to support my father's family and my own.

Rand is so obsessed with her philosophy that she does not realize that no human system can be perfect, even her own. She ignores the faults of capitalism, blaming them on government interference with free enterprise and condemning a mixed economy, which has been brought about by the necessity to take care of those people who are unable to cope with the complexities of existence in an industrialized world. She is to be praised for pointing out many of the faults of our world even if she is right in her view that it is unjust to the innovators and geniuses most responsible for any advances in our living standards and in the arts and sciences.

I have not yet read Rand's The Virtue of Selfishness and Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal, but expect to do so as time and inclination permit.





Rand, Ayn

The Fountainhead; New York, Signet Books (#Q1995), (2nd ptg., September, 1961), (1943, Bobbs-Merrill Company) 687p.

Far too long in the telling, this is the story of an architect insisting on pursuing his vision in spite of the derision and opposition of the establishment. Living only to achieve his ends, he rapes Dominique who has challenged him; she recognizes his genius but continues to fight him by inimical columns in The Banner, a newspaper catering to the shibboleths of the masses and controlled by Gail Wynand, a self-made power from Hell's Kitchen, who comes to recognize Roark's genius and makes him a friend, changing the paper's policy and supporting Roark after Roark has destroyed a low-rent housing structure because his plans were not followed by government agency after specific agreement to the contrary.

Dominique marries an architect who has become dependent on Roark; after divorcing him she marries Gail, hiding from him her love for Roark since he knows only of her inimical columns against Roark. Dominique is apparently irresistible to men, and indifferent to the use of her body in achieving influence. Gail's love for her and his friendship for Roark are selfless and altruistic, but Dominique betrays him and joins Roark in defiance of the establishment.

Rand portrays the sycophantic and false bases of social and economic views held by modern society, concentrating on Toohey, a clever intellectual who uses altruism to control his power over people he needs to advance his ascendancy and bring about a dictatorship collectivist future.

This vision of a chaotic United States whose government and philosophic bases destroy individualism is obviously designed to support Rand's objectivism philosophy. Her ~~belief~~ belief that the geniuses and producers must be allowed to flout morality and be given a free hand, and that without them civilization is doomed to collapse and cannot advance, is evident.

Like Robert Hichens, Rand's verbose style must be accepted because of the substance which can be winnowed from it. This is an important novel, and although I cannot agree with its philosophy, it presents a view which should be considered.



Rand, Ayn

The New Left: The Anti-Industrial Revolution; New York, Signet Books (#Y4770), (1968-1971, various Rand) 204p.

There are many excellent essays in this volume, stemming from the student revolts in universities and the "Woodstock Happening".

Rand deplores the yielding of university officials to the demands of students which resulted in undisciplined youth dictating to ostensible authority and to taxpayers who subsidized their education. The whole emphasis of these essays is to get people to use reason instead of emotion as a guide to sensible living.

The triumph of technology in achieving the moon landing is recognised.

The final essay shows how false teaching warps the minds just as the comprachicos warped bodies (see The Man Who Laughs by Victor Hugo.).

This is the most recent of Rand's books read by me. After seriously considering her philosophy, I believe that its main weakness is its failure to accept the role of emotion in motivating behavior. Without desire, reason is aimless. People are generally ruled by emotion rather than reason.

Nevertheless, Rand's philosophical achievement is immense.



Rand, Ayn

Night of January 16th; A Play; New York, Signet Books  
(#Q4485), (1933, 1961, 1968, Rand) 122p.

Inspired by Ivar Kreuger, this play, originally entitled Penthouse Legend, altered to Woman on Trial and given worldwide showings under the present title, concentrates on having a jury from the audience at each performance decide on the verdict of guilty or not guilty in the trial of Karen Andre for the murder of her lover Bjorn Faulkner, a prototype of Kreuger. Two short endings to the play are provided by the author, depending on the verdict reached.

This clever gimmick is probably the main reason for the success of the play. The plot is similar to that of other Rand books I have read: an independent woman loved by two men, one selflessly the other selfishly, her own devotion being to the individualist and selfish but strong character, in this case Bjorn.

The murder made the subject of the trial is a fake staged to simplify the escape of Bjorn with ten million dollars and his mistress, but it is foiled when Bjorn's wife's father kills him; alternatively, the fake murder is real.

Rand absolves Karen, and excuses Bjorn because of his independence and aims, despite the failure of his schemes.

Rand's introduction to the book gives its background and intellectual intent interestingly. She calls it a "sense of life" production, and says the verdict reached by the audience depends on whether they are active or passive in accepting the values of society.

There seems to me to be a startling similarity between Rand's philosophy and Max Brand's (Frederick Faust). Both seem persuaded that strength is beyond good and evil.





Rand, Ayn

The Romantic Manifesto: A Philosophy of Literature;  
New York, Signet Books (#Q4484), (January, 1971), (1962-9,  
The Objectivist Newsletter, etc.); Index 160p.  
(#E8878), Revised and updated to include Art and Cog-  
nition, (1975); Index 199p.

I read only the revised edition of this book. It is a good reference to the background of literature upon which Rand's philosophy was based, and demonstrates her objections to the pointless and frivolous naturalistic school of novels which mirror contemporary life, and her love of the romantic school which emphasizes plot and describes life as it could and should be from her point of view.

I wish she had read Frederick Faust's works and had commented on them. I know that she would have deplored his emotionalism and his non-intellectual but acute observations of human beings; but his romanticism was so similar to hers that it should have appealed to her.

I have not read Hugo or Spillane, though I have many of their books and her comments may inspire me to sample them.

The index makes detailed notes unnecessary.





Rand, Ayn

The Virtue of Selfishness: A New Concept of Egoism, with additional articles by Nathaniel Branden; New York/Toronto, Signet Books (#P2602), (December, 1964), ~ (1961, 1964, Rand; 1962, 1963, 1964, The Objectivist Newsletter, Inc.) 144p.  
(Q3756), (Third Printing, December, 1969) Index 151p.

I noticed the index in the more recent printing only after I had read the book in its earlier printing. I am pleased to see the addition, as there are many good essays in this volume.

Especially notable are the essays on the proper function of government and the distinction between collectivist and individualist societies. That collectivist governments can have no rights, and that only the rights of individuals should be recognized, as laid down in the American Constitution, is elaborated.

Insistence on the Capitalist system as the one means of protecting individual rights, without examining its faults, may be due to the encroachment of collectivist and racist influences and the authors' battle against altruism.

It is notable that collectivism has failed everywhere it has been implemented; but no system humanly devised can be perfect, and the collapse of the money or profit system because of the efficiency of technology is not visualized in this volume. The writers on "the economy of abundance" are totally ignored, probably because the consequences of a profit system (the necessity to maintain scarcity) would put in question that Capitalism is ~~xxx~~ an ideal.

Money has its uses, and there is no question that a "free" society is preferable to a slave dictatorship. To ignore the fact that slavery exists under capitalism, however, is simply a failure to read the literature of socialism. It is another case of anyone limited to reading propaganda being unfailingly influenced by that reading.



Rand, Ayn

We The Living; New York, Signet Books (#T1791), (1936, 1959, Ayn Rand O'Connor), (Ninth Printing) 446p.  
(#Q3411), (Sixth Printing, December, 1969) 446p.  
(#Y4440), (Twentieth Printing) 446p.

These are paperback reprints of the Random House hard-cover edition.

It is a portrayal of the demoralizing effects of the Soviet collective system on the citizens of the U.S.S.R., concentrating on Kira who wanted to become a builder of aluminum bridges, and her two lovers, Leo an aristocrat, and Andrei, a Communist member of the Party and an investigator for the KGB.

Kira's father, an industrialist factory owner whose possessions have been confiscated, refuses to work for the Soviets; he and his family are persecuted because of their former status; and they barely subsist on the rations allowed them. Kira's love Leo is threatened with consumption because he cannot get a permit to live in a southern climate and Kira accepts the attentions of Andrei to obtain from him the funds she secretly supplies to permit Leo to regain his health. Andrei is sincerely in love with Kira, does not realize her deception, and when Leo, jobless and despairing, turns to black market activities to obtain luxuries and the wealth unobtainable otherwise, is exposed by him, and he learns of Kira's relationship with Leo, threatens corrupt officials with exposure if Leo is not released.

When released, Leo admits that he had already made an agreement to act as a gigolo to a wealthy woman, and he leaves Kira. Andrei is relieved of his KGB duties and is made a librarian because he refuses to condone the corrupt activities of his superiors; having lost Kira he commits suicide. Kira is killed by a border guard when she attempts to leave the country.

This book is a graphic description of the conditions which prevailed in the USSR after the revolution, and the corruption in business and politics which the system permits. The fear and destitution of the general population, the learning by rote of the primacy of the State and the unimportance of the individual, lead to despair, degeneracy and demoralization.

There are faults in the plot; I cannot imagine Andrei investigating Leo's activities and remaining in ignorance of the relationship between Kira and Leo; or Kira's successful deception of both men over long periods of time. Why did Leo, when he was wealthy and wasteful from black market activities, not seek to return the funds he supposed to have been/for his health by Kira's relatives?  
(supplied)

It is also difficult to accept that there is nothing good about the Soviet system.



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Randall, David A.

Dukedom Large Enough; New York, Random House (1962, 1969  
Randall); Illustrated; Index 368p.

Head of Scribner's Rare Book Dept. from 1935 to 1956, when he left to become Librarian of the Lilly Library at Indiana University, Randall was a discriminating dealer, and a knowledgeable authority on rare books, manuscripts, and the collecting fraternity.

The Index is not complete (Eureka does not appear). I enjoyed reading the book, and some remarks he made about the problem of a dealer making offers make sense.

This book has many anecdotes of interest, and although Randall had an interest in science fiction, it apparently did not extend beyond the classic authors and some boys' books.

The index helps to make this a handy reference.





Randall, Edward C.

Frontiers of the Afterlife; New York, Alfred A. Knopf,  
1922; (August, 1922, Publishers) 213p.

Many years ago I read this author's earlier book The Dead Have Never Died. I remember it as a simple exposition of the spiritistic view of life after death.

This book merely extends these views. The author spent 22 years, mainly with the deaf medium Emily S. French as instrument, communing with spirits, among them Faraday, Denton and Hossack, and although most of the communications are anonymously presented their selection is given a high, altruistic moral tone. There is nothing objectionable, and much that is worth consideration, in the testimonies quoted.

Although the author insists that his investigations were scientifically conducted, and he kept voluminous notes of the seances, his uncritical acceptance of the messages and his method of dogmatic neglect of opposing views makes his book of interest mainly to those who seek confirmation of the spiritistic view.

Very well written, and clearly expressed, the book can be recommended as an example of belief in personal immortality.



Randall, Frank H.

Your Mesmeric Forces and How to Develop Them: Giving Full and Comprehensive Instructions How to Mesmerise; London, L. N. Fowler & Co; New York, Fowler & Wells Co., 1901; (1901, Publishers) 151p.

The first part of this book concentrates on the physical, mental and high moral qualities which should qualify a mesmerist to practise. The old-fashioned methos of inducing the hypnotic state include phrenological, gaze, touch, passes; the depth of trance producing different degrees of phenomena, the deepest producing supernormal such as prevision, clairvoyance and telepathy.

This book is now merely a curiosity; I read it superficially because it had been stained and scribbled with pencil and crayon by a young child.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
July 28, 2000



# CUSTOMER CENTRE

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Randall, Robert

The Dawning light; New York, Gnome Press, Inc. (1959,  
Robert Silverberg and Randall Garrett) 191p.

This sequel to The Shrouded Planet found the Nidorians believing that the Earthmen were oppressing them rather than bringing advancement to their civilisation. Kris robs the Bank of its metal currency backing, buys the paper currency at a discount, hides the metal near where the Earthmen have their school, then claims that the Earthmen committed the robbery.

He wins over the priesthood, but is assassinated just as he has been married and is about to be honored for delivering his people from domination by the Earthmen.

The Earthmen show that they are innocent and have left the Nidorians free to develop their own destiny. They explain that the Great Light is our Sun, with untold other suns in the universe like it.

I read this book over several evenings when I was too much pre-occupied with other matters, so did not do the book justice. I consider it well-written, but of little personal interest.

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Randall, Robert

The Shrouded Planet; New York, Gnome Press, Inc., 1957;  
(1957, Robert Silverberg & Randall Garrett) 188p.

Based on material published the previous year in ASTOUNDING, this is an episodic novel covering three generations of a family of a traDITIONAL AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETY ON THE PLANET Nidor.

The gist of the science fictional developments instituted by three family members is a warning that they may produce abundance but disturb the traditional balance of the economy. Characters are little more than conveyors of the authors' ideas, and the action is unexciting, so this is not fiction above average.

For collectors of Silverberg, this may be important, and not easy to acquire.





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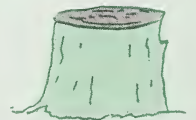
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Randall, Terri

Hooker; New York, Award Books (#AQ1175), (1969, Universal Publishing & Distributing Corp.) 183p.

Up to date of publication, Terri had been married three times, and was tired of men, of being a madam owning two houses, one of which employed seven prostitutes, had quit prostituting herself in favor of conning men into supplying her with money. She is an intelligent, hard, conniving, and utterly selfish boozier, money-loving and with a bias in favor of black men, two of whom married her after acting as her pimps.

With one son Paulie named after her first husband, and having arranged an abortion when impregnated by her third, her main friends were negroes with whom she had affinities accepted but not condoned by her family, middle-class suburban people.

I accept this as an authentic portrayal of the life of a hooker. Coming to the conclusion that it did not pay, and that the dedication of squares to honest endeavor was the best way to independence and wealth, Terri still seemed to be a boozier whose life was so disorganized, in spite of her ability to achieve her goals, that her future is suspect and unlikely to succeed. My own belief is that she had nothing of importance outside herself to live for.

HOME STREET



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May 30, 1982

Dear Home Street Youth:

Just a note to let you know of the fun and exciting youth activities coming your way this Summer.

First - Youth Campout, July 1-4 at  
Spruce Woods Provincial Park

A registration form is enclosed - note its due date: June 20. This is especially for you - the youth of Home Street Church - and your friends. We'll leave the church at 8:30 AM, July 1.

Second - Encounter '82, August 8-15 at  
Bird's Hill Provincial Park

This is the Big One! Youth from all across Canada will be joining us for a terrific week. Camp leader will be Steve Mabry from Sacramento, California. If you attended the Anaheim Assembly last year, you may remember him as one of the youth leaders - the one with the guitar. Enclosed is further information on Encounter and an Encounter Registration form. Note its due date: June 30.

Again this year you have something great to work for. Bottles? Car washes? Whatever; it's time to begin. I'll be in touch.

In His Service,

  
Ray E. Trotter

The Visitor; New York, Random House (1944), (1944, Authors)  
175p.

Although listed by Bleiler, I do not consider this to be a fantasy novel.

A retired policeman, who plays the horses and needs money to pay off his bookmaker, is tipped off to seek a missing 17 year old boy, and, getting him, claims a reward of \$10,000. Instead of paying off his debt of \$7,000, he gambles again, and loses so much that he cannot pay.

The boy's mother, his friends, and the townspeople are doubtful of the boy's identity; he has grown during three years, his voice has deepened, and his memory appears faulty when talking with former intimates. His step-father's business is not good, but he makes payment of the reward from his own funds, though his wife has money. His ill-humor and his inquiries concerning a ring given the boy by his mother indicate that he also has doubts of the boy's identity.

Although the stepfather has consistently refused to influence his wife concerning changing her will from the boy's inheritance to his own, when she proceeds to do so, he takes advantage of a joke played by his wife's brother, a ne'er-do-well, to lock his wife in a clothes closet where she will suffocate. The outcome is that the stepfather had tried to drown the boy, and left the blame on the boy's best friend, the last known person to have seen him.

The doubt created about the identity of the boy is the only fantastic element in this novel, since the boy is impersonating himself. A mystery novel, but not a fantasy.

The writing is not above average.





Randi, The Amazing (James) (James Zwinge)

The Magic of Uri Geller; Illustrated; New York, Ballantine Books (#24796), (November, 1975, Randi); Appendices; Glossary; Bibliography 308p.

Although unable to obtain from Stanford Research Institute any information concerning their experiments with Uri, Randi gives ample reason for his declarations that Geller is a sleight of hand magician rather than a psychic. This is a good reference for debunking Geller's claims.

I agree with Randi's belief that Puharich's book did no good to Geller's claims.

It is quite amazing that programs by Randi produced the same kind of imitation of the phenomena as Geller's; public response is like the false admissions of guilt by people who confess to murders they did not commit.

I am not convinced that Geller had no psychic ability, but Randi makes it clear that Geller's claims are false in great part, if not wholly.

Randi claims that Uri's autobiography was written by John Fuller.





Rands, W. B.

Lilliput Revels & Innocents' Island; Edited by R. Brimley Johnson; Illustrated by Griselda Wedderburn; London, John Lane The Bodley Head; New York, John Lane Company, n.d. 225p.

This is a children's book telling stories mainly in rhyme and simply and interestingly illustrated. Mainly fairy tales or fanciful fantasies, they are not memorable, but the book itself is an unusual production.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom  
♀

Rands, William Brighty

The Young Norseman; Illustrated by M. M. Williams; London,  
David Nutt, 1909; Editorial note 263p.

This juvenile novel tells of Eric, a young giant who is a friend to an Italian couple shipwrecked on the shore of Iceland and forced to become acquainted with Norse mythology and customs by living with them and hearing legends retold.

This is the first book of its kind I've read since a book on Norse mythology for children was read by me as a boy. I have always liked the unsophisticated Norse mythology better than the Greek, and I liked this book, which is ornately bound and well-printed.

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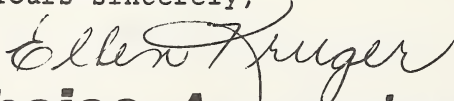
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Yours sincerely,



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Rascoe, Burton

The Joys of Reading: Life's Greatest Pleasure; New  
York, Nelson Doubleday, Inc., 1937 186p.

This is a quite personal account of the author's life of reading, but has useful lists of the best books, prize-winning and favorites, recommendations as to basic reference works, anecdotes concerning books and authors, and informal comments. The lack of an index makes it less useful than it would otherwise have been for reference.

I think this book would serve as a guide to anyone who might consider building up a collection of the more important books in general literature, with particular emphasis on the American authors.





Raspail, Jean

The Camp of the Saints; New York, Ace Books (#9120),  
(May, 1977), (1975, Scribner's); Translated by Norman Sha-  
piro 364p.

I consider this to be a competent translation of a novel which portrays the situation arising in France when 100 ships loaded with a million refugees from India land and disgorge their starving hordes.

Although this is an exhaustive examination of the problem which the world will have to face in the near future, as a novel it does not have the consistency which might have been provided by viewing the situation from the point of view of a single character. Instead, we are introduced to the media by representatives whose differing viewpoints and aims are presented in turn, and to politicians who must endeavor the ad-just not only themselves, but the French people, to the reality of the invasion.

The inevitable downfall of existing civilization is portrayed realistically. I do not agree with the author's view that the starving refugees on board the ships would refuse the offers of food and supplies from people who had rejected them as immigrants: I believe that physical needs would dictate an acceptance, regardless of pride or ideals.

Like so many other world-catastrophe novels, an attempt is made to present in an isolated part of the world an example of what is to occur in all parts of the world. France is not so familiar to most readers as to make easy understanding of incidents which refer to its local mores.

Although, to me, the treatment of the problem was too exhaustive, its seriousness is undeniable. No solution is offered: the disaster appears inevitable if world politics continues its "head in the sand" attitude.

A depressing book, like many other forecasts of our future world.



Rath, E. J.

The Sky's the Limit; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (Watt,  
1929) 312p.

This is a romantic adventure novel about a party of astronomers who journey to a south seas island to view an eclipse of the sun. Professor Jessica Russell Thorne is the leader, and has two girl assistants from her class; Peebles of a larger observatory and one of his staff go along. Jessica is motivated entirely by her enthusiasm for astronomy, and although she does not love Peebles, agrees to marry him as the only way to gain access to the larger telescope at his observatory.

Ross Ames is a stowaway on board the schooner, which he had operated before it became the property of Carragher, a red-headed opportunist who agrees to transport the expedition so that he may get financing to seek \$30,000 worth of pearls on an island 900 miles from their destination. He navigates the ship in his own interests, but Jessica and another astronomer discover that he has changed course, and with the aid of Ames they mutiny, Ames becoming master under Jessica's orders as leader of the expedition.

Just before the eclipse, the island on which they land for observations is threatened by a "wet" volcano. They have marooned Carragher and two of his men on the pearl island, intending to pick them up on the return trip. Ames tries to carry Jessica away from the danger, but she gets into a small boat and returns to the island, so he swims after her. They are imperilled by the volcano, and after passing safely through the eruption, discover that they are in love.

Carragher and his two men make the trip from the pearl island to the volcanic island in a longboat, having recovered the pearls; a deal is made that Carragher will be captain of the schooner and both sides return under truce. Peebles gives up Jessica; all ends happily.

This is an interesting, light adventure novel, an example like Latimer's "Dark Memory" of a scientific expedition which could be considered as science fiction, but has no element of fantasy. I would therefore class it as an ordinary novel, but closer to science fiction than many science fiction novels.



Raupert, J. Godfrey

Modern Spiritism: A Critical Examination of Its Phenomena, Character, and Teaching, in the Light of the Known Facts (Fourth Edition); St Louis, Mo., B. Herder Book Co., 1920 (1909, Joseph Gummersbach); Index 261p.

This is the presentation of the Catholic view by a man who has personally investigated and studied the phenomena for many years. It accepts the view of those scientists who have adopted the spiritistic hypothesis after careful investigation, but draws attention to the fact that no absolute proof is available that these spirits are the souls of dead human beings.

In fact, the evidence is that the spirits who purport to be dead humans are lying, deceiving intelligences wishing to use the bodies of mediums for their own designs, and to trick sitters into yielding their minds and bodies to their direction. Raupert states that the physical and mental deterioration of mediums is invariable, and quotes Barrett as his principal authority among the scientists, Carrington of the investigators, and Hatch among the spiritualists, in support of his allegations.

He identifies the ectoplasmic substance as the magnetic fluid of the mesmerists, and indicates that this may be the semi-material basis for materialisations used by the spirits to manifest phenomena. The nature of these spirits may be demonic, and it is dangerous to pursue contact with them by the ouija board, planchette, automatic writing, or the passive yielding to their importunities.

I find this book an impressive and honest survey of the phenomena, fully accepting the spiritistic interpretation, but denying that the spirits are the souls of the dead. I am not prepared to decide whether the subconscious mind, or independent intelligences, are the alleged communicators, but the evidence seems to indicate the latter.

This book is an essential reference.





Raupert, J. Godfrey (K.S.G.)

The New Black Magic and the Truth About the Ouija-Board  
New York, The Devin-Adair Company, 1920 (1919, Publishers),  
Second Printing, January, 1920; Index 243p.

This book repeats the warnings given in the author's Modern Spiritism, but is mainly devoted to refutation of the teachings of Doyle and Lodge insofar as a New Revelation is concerned, and the presentation of the Catholic teaching as the true Christian doctrine. It denies the communicators in the Lodge and Doyle home circles as the real souls of their sons, and gives adequate reasons for the denial.

This is a most important book to be read in connection with the many volumes of spiritualistic communications which were published after the first world war.

It should be retained for reference.



Raw, Charles; Page, Bruce; and Hodgson, Godfrey

"Do You Sincerely Want to Be Rich?": The Full Story of Bernard Cornfeld and I.O.S.; New York, The Viking Press; (1971, Times Newspapers Ltd.); Index 400p.

Although this is a reporting job rather than an investigating analysis of the mutual funds industry as represented by the collapse of Investors Overseas Services, it does point out the pyramid nature of the sales promotion scheme, the rewards to management and the overriding sales managers, and the slim chance that the investors will do better than bank interest by having their money managed by a mutual fund of this kind.

The scheme is not unlike Life Insurance, with the front end load taking much of the early instalments, leaving less for investment on behalf of the investor. I was reminded of my own experience with Western Savings and Loan Association before it merged with Investors Syndicate.

Cornfeld started out as a social worker with socialistic aims, but although he publicized his wish to use capitalism for the advantage of the poor, he and his best organized salesmen profited personally, many of them becoming millionaires in the ten years before the collapse, and Cornfeld wishing to emulate Hugh Hefner, even to owning a four million dollar plane. Like Hefner, Cornfeld always knew how to have a car, a girl, and money in his pocket, but seems to be a generous and compassionate, though autocratic person in his private life. He honored his mother.

But the big financial schemes entered into in search of "performance" ultimately became the far out speculative deals enabling the financial statements to show assets which were dreams rather than realities; and these swindlers became the victims of other swindlers. Falsified reports, battles with the SEC, bankers and underwriters, and ultimate collapse were inevitable, and Cornfeld and his partner Cowett were ousted from control.

It seems that money corrupts. It creates a fantasy world for those in control of money; it might almost be said that money controls those in custody of it. A warning.





Rawcliffe, D. H.

Illusions and Delusions of the Supernatural and the Occult;  
Illustrated; Bibliography; Glossary; Index (1959) 551p.  
Occult and Supernatural Phenomena; New York, Dover Publica-  
tions, Inc. 551p.

Note: These two Dover quality paperbacks are reprints of a book published originally in 1952 under the title Psychology of the Occult.

This fascinating and incredibly sceptical study deserved as wide circulation as its various titles may have encouraged. It is the most devastating criticism of parapsychology (psychical research) that I have read.

The author accuses the top authorities of parapsychology of failing to observe even the basic standards of scientific research and considers their results unworthy of scientific consideration. In his opinion, they begin research with a will to believe in the occult manifestation of unusual and mysterious happenings, and are consequently continuing public belief in superstitions such as astrology, witchcraft, and occult "sciences" and irrationality.

He attributes all occult happenings to hallucinations, illusions, hyperacuity of the senses, or actual insanity. This book is well argued and researched, particularly the phenomena of hypnotism and dowsing, and the experiments of J. B. Rhine.

The best balanced of his studies is dowsing, where he admits that dowsers can locate water or minerals where geologists have failed, but he denies any supernormal or supernatural faculty is responsible and attributes results to normal observation by the successful dowsers.

Any actuality he grants to abnormal psychological phenomena is based on his belief in the powers of the subconscious mind. He admits that "mind" is an uncertain concept and that little is known about it, and even less about the subconscious mind, yet he credits the latter with replacing occult beliefs.

The word "poltergeists" appears on only three pages in this book, and the phenomena are dismissed as unworthy of credence. The remarks made indicate that the phenomena should never be considered worthy of scientific attention. I defy anyone to study the hundreds of reported cases and not agree with the SPR that a universal event of such strangeness should be ignored by science. However faulty research by parapsychologists may be, at least ~~it~~ <sup>they</sup> is attempting to understand such phenomena.

The author's scepticism, if shared by all scientists, would have made the formation of the SPR impossible, and serious study of psychic phenomena would never have commenced. Failure of the SPR as yet to find any explanation of how these occurrences are possible does not eliminate their occurrence. Further investigations are essential, and if parapsychologists are incapable, it is the duty of competent scientists to replace them in the task.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
October 1, 1998



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**FirstCity Trust**

Rawson, Clayton

Death from a Top Hat; Illustrated; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1938 (1938, Rawson) 256p.  
New York, Dell Publishing Company (#69) 240p.

This is a very complicated double murder mystery with sealed room problems and involving many magicians as characters and a physical phenomena medium patterned after Eusapia Palladino. The author is evidently well-read in the mystery and the psychic literature, and this book is associational fantasy despite its rationalized solution.

The Great Merlini solves the murder problems with the help of the narrator, a writer and former newspaperman named Ross Harte as observer.

The story is too complicated for solution by the reader and discloses a knowledge of stage magic and sleight of hand in addition to psychic phenomena and the mystery story literature which makes me respect the writer. Merlini is the detective in several (at least two) other books, and Harte the narrator, so these should be read while the characters can be kept clearly in mind.

New York, Mercury Publications, Lawrence E. Spivak,  
Publisher #155 128p.

(This is stated to be an abridged edition; I do not know whether the paperback is also abridged.)



Rawson, Clayton

The Footprints on the Ceiling; New York, Dell Publishing Company (1939, Rawson), (Putnam) (Dell #121) 240p.

This appears to be the second of the Grat Merlini murder mystery novels, and is as clever and complicated as the first, though of lesser interest from the point of view of psychical research. The Colonel and the medium are placed in a less favorable light; in fact the Colonel is forced to murder in his effort to avoid being exposed and his reputation destroyed when he learns that the medium has fooled him and that her phenomena are tricks. This is the main importance of the book to me: the disclosure that Rawson has the skeptical view of most magicians of stage magic.

The plot is too complicated for summarization, and the story depends on its unravelling.

For the information it discloses concerning fake mediumship, this, like Rawson's other novels, should be retained for reference.



Rawson, Clayton

No Coffin for the Corpse; New York, Dell Publishing Company, Inc. (#258), (1942, Rawson), (Little, Brown & Co.) 239p.

This third Merlini mystery is almost as complicated as the first two, but gives the narrator, Ross Harte, more scope in the story because it discloses his love for Kathryn Wolff and his efforts to win her over the opposition of her father, who is being blackmailed.

Much information is given concerning "burial alive" and the feats of fakirs; it is alleged that Wolff's second wife, a former medium, could swallow and regurgitate a small pistol, and it is said that eaters of glass and other hard objects do likewise, just as ectoplasm is said to be cheesecloth secreted by the same means.

Rawson's novels are all worth retaining for reference to magic and psychical phenomena, as well as fakery.





Raymond, Allen

What Is Technocracy?; New York and London, Whittlesey  
House, 1933 184p.

Although this book is a hastily written newspaperman's summary and extension of newspaper articles he wrote, and is not as thorough or well thought out as Farrish's book, it is useful in portraying some of the leading ideas and personalities in the early days of the movement. Much of it is merely repetitious of material published in Scott's "Introduction" but it is easier to read.



Raymond, E. T.

All and Sundry; New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1920  
284p.

These are short biographical essays, and I read only those concerning Chesterton, Belloc, Kipling, Doyle, Bebbie.

There are others which refer indirectly to events in the lives of those I mention, and which may be worthwhile reading at some future time.



Read, Herbert

The Green Child; Illustrations by Felix Kelly; London,  
Grey Walls Press (1945), (1935, Heinemann) 137p.  
With an Introduction by Kenneth Rexroth; New York, New  
Directions, no date 195p.

The American edition, though it has no illustrations,  
is easier to read because of the larger print.

This is an unusual book, the middle part of which is a  
summary of the hero's adventures in South America, bearing  
little relation to the Green Child whose civilization and  
nature are described in the first and last sections. Read  
describes two children whose circulatory systems appear more  
like vegetation than flesh and who appear almost ghostly;  
whose underground world has an affinity for water and rock,  
and whose ambitions appear to result in petrification as the  
ultimate fate. A mature and unusual Utopia, with an alien  
species lacking written language, with telepathic rapport,  
and with sexual freedom practised as a prelude to sleep and  
with as casual acceptance.

The political system used by the hero as leader of a  
South American revolution is worth study, and the whole book  
is a study in economical story-telling. A great deal of  
thought is compressed into this short book, and it should be  
retained for study.





Reage, Pauline

Story of O; Translated from the French by Sabine d'Estree  
Preface by Jean Paulhan of the Academie Francaise; A Note on  
Story of O by Andre Pieyre de Mandiargues; New York Ballantine  
Books (July, 1973; 5th ptg February, 1976) #23380; (Grove Press  
Inc., 1965) 201p.

O is a prostitute who enjoys lesbian relationships but is enslaved to the wishes of her lover Rene. Her greatest joy is to obey his wishes, because she feels that he enjoys vicariously the thrills others find in her body. Rene admires his half-brother ~~LSir~~ Stephen, and surrenders O to him in addition to permitting friends and servants at a country place freedom of access to O.

In obeying Rene's wishes, O finds that she has transferred to ~~LSir~~ Stephen, a stronger and crueller character, the respect and love she had for Rene. Sir Stephen has her branded as his personal property, and he and his friends use her as Rene and his friends had been accustomed to do.

Throughout this book, the emphasis is on the degradation of womanhood in the person of O. The psychology of the prostitute is very well depicted, and I experienced the usual astonishment I feel at the perversion of love and sexual enjoyment to the cruel exploitation of the woman. The most amazing thing to me is the apparent satisfaction obtained by the girl from her dependency on her "lover" or "pimp", and the necessity she feels for the continuation of the relationship, regardless of the ultimate fate she must suffer as a discard.

I have read enough cogent non-fiction on this problem to believe that this story is not greatly exaggerated. The book, although it is sensational, is not crudely presented. It is a serious fictional presentation of a human problem which seems incapable of solution.



Rechy, John

City of Night; New York, Grove Press, Inc. (1964, 6th printing), (1963, Rechy) 380p.

Abused sexually from childhood by his father, the narrator leaves home with his mother's blessing in search of the feeling of being needed by others. In New York City he becomes a male prostitute and describes various encounters and experiences which bind him to that life.

In Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and finally in New Orleans at the time of Mardi Gras his adventures continue, the sordid, perverted lives with sex substituted for love described with fatalistic acceptance. The frequency of sexual encounters, the occupation of male bodies by female personalities, the fetishism, the masquerading, the attempts at self-expression and to find a meaning in life, are all graphically and realistically depicted (as the New York Times said "without apology or sentimentality").

This is a most depressing novel, but fatalistically hopeless, with only an occasional encounter suggesting any idealistic or altruistic aim on the part of any character. The dread of old age and unattractiveness pervades the waste of youth and strength in sex, liquor and drugs, taken without discrimination and almost with desperation.

The female personalities imprisoned in male bodies are the most pitiful of the characters described.

I have read two other books by the author, but this one seems the most clearly written. I doubt that the underworld he describes, with sex used to survive, can be more openly revealed.

## **Worship**

*(Before beginning the worship service, give the group a chance to get their offerings ready, have the litany available, and distribute hymnals. Place a picture of the nativity, a gift, and a list of things to do for Christmas on a purple cloth for your worship setting.)*

**Carol:** "O Come, All Ye Faithful" (121)

### ***Litany Based on Psalm 95***

**LEADER:** We come together bringing our praise and thanksgiving to the one true God.

**CWF:** O come, let us worship and bow down. Let us kneel before the Lord our Maker!

**LEADER:** We come bearing a burden for our troubled world, a world whose fortune seekers have marred its beauty and function; a world whose citizens cry out in anguish, victims of hunger, of poverty, of cruel mistreatment. In bewilderment we turn to our Creator for guidance.

**CWF:** O come, let us worship and bow down. Let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

**LEADER:** We come weary and hurting from our personal struggles and failures; we seek the One who

was wounded for our transgressions, by whose stripes we are healed.

**CWF:** O come, let us worship and bow down. Let us kneel before the Lord our Maker!

### ***Prayer Meditation***

Let us join our spirits in silent prayer.

—Help us with the problems we have at this time.

—Help us to endure all things with love.

—Use us, God, to help those in need.

—Help us to be mindful of our many blessings.

—We praise you and glorify you, O God, giving thanks for the gift of your precious Son. Amen.

### ***Offering***

One important way we reach out to the lost, the lonely, the needy, and the suffering is through our CWF offering. Let us remember these people as we offer our gifts.

### ***Offering Prayer***

We dedicate these gifts to continue the work your Son began on earth. We pray they will bring hope and healing. In Jesus' name, Amen.

**Carol:** "O Little Town of Bethlehem" (120)



Rechy, John

The Fourth Angel; New York, The Viking Press, (1972,  
Rechy) 158p.

Four 16-year-olds, abused and neglected by their parents, band together to entrap perverts and "get into their heads" and try to learn about life. The word "fucking" is used often merely because of lack of imagination or education to provide emphasis to even ordinary expressions, and detracts from the sympathy which the reader might otherwise feel towards them.

Two boys and a girl, the last having been abused by her father at age 11 but left in charge of her home and with lots of spending money, see a fourth "angel" and decide to admit him to their group. The fourth boy's mother has just died, leaving him with three cats and an empty home; he cannot adjust to the loss of his mother and is grieving when sighted by the other three.

One of the boys and the girl are vying for leadership; the girl challenges all of them to quit crying and feeling emotional about life. She insists that toughness is essential to survival, and does not hesitate to lie and blackmail their victims; witness with the boys the sexual activities of the perverts, and accuse her rival of homosexuality, as he in turn accuses her of being a dyke.

The fourth angel is removed from his isolation and finds the group helpful, is attracted to the girl but wonders about her relationships with the other two boys. The story is inconclusive, and is meant to portray the life of the "hippies" and drug addicts, much of the descriptive passages being devoted to drug-induced fantasies and actions.

This is a despairing look at youth alienated from society and seeking escape and a meaning to life. Beneath the brutal surface of their actions is an appreciation of beauty and joy which they can find only through drugs.

Like Rechy's other books which I have read, this is a stark portrayal of sexual perversion, alienation, and wasted energy. The purposeless search for escape from reality, with no aim in living apart from this, leaves the reader with a sense of hopelessness.

Rechy is a distinctive, if unpleasant, writer.



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C É L E B R A T I N G  
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**FirstCity Trust**

Rechy, John

Numbers; New York, Grove Press, Inc. (1967, Rechy) 256p.

This is the story of Johnny Rio, narcissist, who accepts proffered love only on his own terms. He has served as a hustler, but only because he needed money, he tells himself. He has had sexual relations with five women, but admits that his main drive is homosexual.

Following his hustling experience he sees himself reflected in a mirror as a depraved person; frightened, he leaves Los Angeles and works for three years for an uncle, keeping up exercising to preserve his good looks and virility, but not engaging in sex.

Returning to Los Angeles with the intention of staying only ten days to see whether he has freed himself from his earlier life, he gets in touch with a former lover who has given him money, a room, and love, but finds that he has been replaced. He frequents theaters and parks to reassure himself that he is still irresistible, and his experiences confirm his belief. He is challenged by others who are almost as desirable as he is, but wins, still accepting other men only on his own terms.

Finding himself encountering often a man in a red car, wearing dark glasses, he becomes uneasy because this man always evades him. Johnny becomes superstitiously convinced that the parks will capture him unless he can score thirty conquests before his ten days are up. Achieving this, he finally confronts the driver of the red convertible and sees his double, who claims that he has thought that Johnny was following him. At a drinking party with homosexual friends, Johnny tells of his conquests, and is finally urged by the lover of his friend and host, to share on an equal basis. Johnny has one experience with him, but is nauseated; it is not "his bag". Yet he has difficulty counting and visualizing the individuals constituting his conquests, and begins to think of them as numbers: he does not know their names, or anything about them apart from his sexual encounters with them, and suddenly wonders if he, in turn, is no more than a number to them. With his bags packed, and ready to leave Los Angeles, he finds himself unable to do so, and the book ends with him reaching the number 37.

As a depiction of homosexual life and the sex-hunter, this book shows how the obsession obliterates all other human aims and values, just as the drug fiend finds his entire world in drugs. The fear and despair, the temporary nature of the relief afforded by an experience as contrasted with the constructive three years of abstinence, and the gradual building up of the obsession, seem psychologically valid; but the details of the sex-hunt are convincing, yet almost unbelievable. I think that this book, if it can be seen as a warning against overt homosexuality, can be as salutary as Charles Jackson's The Lost Weekend is against drink.



Rechy, John

The Vampires; New York, Grove Press, Inc. (1971; Rechy)  
First Printing. Distributed as Dell #9509 \$1.25. 276p.

Although this novel involves a group of sexual weirdos, one of them an astrologer and others apparently involved in satanism or occultism, I can identify no incident as fantasy, and would therefore not classify the book as belonging to that field of fiction. It is, rather, the story of a man who has called together three of his wives, their children, and people whom he has influenced, in an effort by confrontation with their "moment of truth" to support or destroy their own psychological images of themselves.

In almost every case, Richard exposes the false front of his guests, incidentally revealing himself as a satanic controller of their lives. Each has been invited, and each comes because of fascination rather than coercion.

There are echoes of certain scenes and characters from Rechy's earlier novel Numbers; and it is apparent that Rechy is deeply pre-occupied with the problems of sexual deviation. This novel is far less coherent than its predecessor, however, and I fail to get any significant message from it.

Aside from its portrayal of sexual deviationists, I can see no value in this book.



Young Man with a Dream; New York, Current Books, Inc.,  
(1946, Reddin) 240p.

(British title according to Bleiler: Another Shore)

Although this is listed as a fantasy by Bleiler, I do not agree.

Gulliver Sheils has always dreamed of living on a south seas island, and buys lottery tickets in hope of winning the money to enable him to realize his dream. His mother had married an old man whom she had saved from a heart attack, and who left her sufficient money for a small income; so Gulliver sits in a park hoping for the same accident; then takes to the steps of an insurance office awaiting an accident and attending to the small dog of an old man undergoing an operation while the man is in hospital, as competition for the space with an old newspaper woman and her son who resent his presence.

A wealthy girl falls in love with him and tries to wean him away from his dream. However, an accident takes place, and a wealthy man offers to make his dream come true. Just as he and the rich man are ready to leave, another accident puts Gulliver into hospital, so his girl wins out.

Aside from the dream of an idyllic existence, the only fantasy factor is the awaiting an accident to happen, and this is at an accident-prone corner, so cannot be considered improbable or impossible. Consequently, I do not classify this novel as fantasy.

A light, romantic novel, but of no importance apart from its suggestion of the difficulty in realizing dreams in view of the circumstances of life.





Reed, Kit

Magic Time; New York, Berkley Publishing Corporation;  
(1980, author) 268p.

Told from the varying viewpoints of four characters, two men and two women, who are trapped in Happy Habitat, a paradise engineered to provide Holograph movie settings suggesting virtual reality so that each is doubtful if anything is real or simulated, this disjointed and irrelevant novel fails to convey any message of importance; most of the characters are frustrated because the people they love do not return the sentiment.

The style is rapid chain of thought, easily read, but of no significance.

This book was justly discarded from the Winnipeg Public Library.

		DECEMBER	JANUARY	FEBRUARY
Exec Update		* 9		
Start-Up		* 5		
Inhouse Migration Impact Assessment		*****>		
CAGE	5	** ***** 10-12, 15-16		
Branch Retail/Admin	5		** *** 6-7, 12-14	
Special Products	2		** 29-30	
Credit	1		** 7-8	
Debt Instr.	1		* 15	
Trading & Instl.	1		* 16	
Accounting	3	*** 17-19		
Fin. Control	1		* 26	
Cash Management	1		* 27	
Network Dist.	1		* 19	
System Security	1		** 20-21	
Commodities	1		* 22	
Investment Management	1		* 23	
Corp Finance	1		* 28	
Consolidated Business Case				*****> 13
- Cost/Benefits				
- Impact				
- Recommendation				
Implementation Plan				*****> 13
- Impact on In-house Migration				
Executive Presentation (Completion of IBM Evaluation)				* 24

Reed, Myrtle

Happy Women; Illustrated; New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913; (1913, James S. McCullough) 174p.

A Foreword by Mary Badollet Powell occupies pages iii-xxvii preceding the text of this book of biographical sketches of Dolly Madison, Queen Louise of Prussia, Dorothy Wordsworth, Caroline Herschell, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Charlotte Cushman, Lucretia Mott, Florence Nightingale, Sister Dora, Jenny Lind, Louisa May Alcott and Queen Victoria.

Of these, Browning, Mott and Alcott were mainly of interest to me. None touches on psychic or fantasy interests, but all give pleasant overviews of lives.

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**FirstCity Trust**

Rees, Arthur J.

The Threshold of Fear; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1925)  
(Dodd, Mead, 1925); Third Printing, February, 1926 283p.

Colwin Grey is not introduced to this novel until near the end, when he solves the mystery with suspicious ease.

Richard Haldham, a war veteran who has been unable to obtain work, and who had previously been an articulated law student, is engaged as chauffeur to drive a nervous invalid nightly to a seacoast scene. He is suspicious of the invalid's uncle, an Anglo-Indian retired officer, but in love with the invalid's sister Eleanor Chesworth, who assists her uncle and the physician Penhryn in controlling the invalid.

Haldham is told by the invalid Edward that his nervous condition arises because he fears death stalking him from Peru as the result of an expedition during which he swam to a forbidden island in an inland salt-water lake. This adventure constitutes a "lost race" theme within the novel, and is marked by the threat of a "death drum" which warns of vengeance.

Grey's investigation discloses that Penhryn, a student of suggestion, is using Edward as a guinea pig in his efforts to fathom the mind of man, and has by suggestion enhanced the fear of his patient. Grey turns the drum trick against Penhryn, who is killed in his frightened attempt to flee from the drum.

This novel is too detailed, and does not have sufficient originality to warrant its length. Although it was reprinted in FFM, I have not compared the two versions, so do not know whether the FFM version is abridged. Primarily a mystery, it also qualifies as fantasy because of the "lost race" and the mental phenomena content.





Reichel, Willy

An Occultist's Travels; with an Introduction by Colin Wilson  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Running Press (1975) 244p.

Originally published in 1908 this book describes the travels in many countries of a multilinguel German writer for spiritualist publications and his encounters with mediums at Lily Dale and in California mainly and his four year acquaintance with a medium named Miller who produced many materialisations but was ignored by scientists.

Although easy reading, this account offers little original concerning spiritualism, but an interesting description of the conditions following the San Francisco earthquake.

Reichel was in contact with de Rochas concerning Miller, but this was unproductive.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
August 18, 2000



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Reichenbach, Karl Von

The Odic Force: Letters on Od and Magnetism; translation and introduction by F. D. O'Byrne; Foreword by Leslie Shepard; New Hyde Park, New York, University Books, 1968; Supplements  
lxxii plus 119p.

(Original edition Hutchinson & Co., London, 1926)

The introduction and supplementary notes expand the popular text published by Reichenbach in charming language. Starting with observations on peculiar habits of sensitives, Reichenbach shows that all material objects emit Od, a slow-moving force operating somewhat like magnetism with beneficial effects from blue end of crystal bars to yellow-red from the opposite end. Sensitives enclosed in pitch dark rooms for various periods of time can see material objects emitting light, and they cannot sleep properly unless the bed is situated suitably to take advantage of the earth magnetic flow.

Reichenbach gives explicit directions to enable anyone to test his experiments which occupied him scientifically for many years.

O'Byrne in his supplementary notes adds suggestions for other experiments.

Although most notes were taken from Prof. William Gregory's translation of Reichenbach's Researches, Shepard says that Dr. John Ashburner's translation published a year later provides additional notes which are useful. Fortunately I have the Ashburner translation with its index.

Reichenbach proves that Mesmer was right about a transmitting force from persons and objects to others.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
October 29, 2000



CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA

Reid, Adrian

Confessions of a Hitch-Hiker; London, Andre Deutsch  
Limited (1970) 222p.

I believe the author's allegation that this book was compiled on the basis of tape-recorded and oral interviews with "George", who with "Hardy" a fifteen-year-old girl from Holland, led a roving "hippy" existence for at least a year. Seeking pleasure and sensation, these two girls roughed it, sometimes with sleeping-bags, sometimes without, cadging meals and drinks when they could, satisfying their sexual urges without restraint, but drawing the line against being victimized and often making victims of those who sought their favors.

The tone and mood, the incidents, and the psychology of these two girl-tramps are expertly portrayed and I think this book may become a sociological reference-work. Irresponsibility, sensation-seeking, generous giving of money easily come-by but sometimes difficult to get, appreciation of "beautiful" people, and understanding of the "hang-ups" of "squares", acceptance of sexual deviation and sometimes sympathy with the views of people who do not agree with their philosophy, "getting even" with people who will not let them live their own way--all these factors illustrate a psychopathic urge away from organized society.





Reid, Constance

The Search for E. T. Bell also known as John Taine; Washington, D. C., The Mathematical Association of America (1993, Publishers); Illustrated; Index 372p.

For five years the author endeavored to solve the mystery of Bell's childhood because he had falsely declared education in England when years were spent in San Jose, California. She was not successful, but uncovered facts unknown to Bell's son and family, and her original intention to write a sketch of his life became this lengthy and detailed biography.

My lack of education in mathematics left me incapable of appreciating anything said of his career in the subject, but I have read many of the Taine science fiction novels and there is much important information about these made accessible by the detailed index.

I have four of Bell's nonfiction books and this biography has inspired me to read them if I can find time to do so. He was an eccentric character with special enthusiasms, but was a very hard worker who could write a novel in three weeks and consider doing so as recreation.

Many of the illustrations are derived from obscure sources and are excellent reminders of the text.

This book is well written and useful as a reference.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
October 12, 1999



CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA

Reid, Leslie

Cauldron Bubble; London, Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1934;  
448p.

A sort of parallel of a war fought by Ireland and England on Welsh territory, this novel describes the political and social consequences of an imaginary war, commenced in a spirit of idealistic nationalism which culminates in horror and destruction of all human values.

Lowrie Blane spies on a meeting of Edwalsh conspirators and gives his parole to their leader Alain Gard. He finds Gard's wife attractive, and she ultimately confides her opposition to her husband's plans and helps him escape. He is re-captured and delayed until the uprising has progressed to the point in an effort to achieve independence where Belmark and its munitions manufacturers deem it politically and economically expedient to join the Edwalsh in war against Grendel (England). Gard is betrayed by Burlong, a traitor in the pay of Belmark, who fomented war, whereas Gard had hoped to achieve independence without bloodshed by taking control of key positions.

Too much detail of personal wanderings and events is given in an effort to humanise this novel, and it is much longer than it should be. An impersonal and pointed description of the events might have been more effective, but would have made it difficult to have used the form of the novel.

Although well-written and important as a warning against war, this novel falls short of being a good fantasy. There is little to bring it within this classification, aside from the fictional names of the contending countries.



Reid, Leslie

Biographical.

See Anthology: Canadian Plays from Hart House Theatre,  
Page 193:

Leslie Reid, who is in the service of the Government of Ontario, is a recent graduate of the University of Toronto. Since the establishment of Hart House Theatre, he has taken an active part in its productions as an actor, having played many parts. Mr. Reid is the author of a very successful first novel, The Rector of Maliseet, published in 1925.





Few Were Left: A Novel; New York, The John Day Company  
(1955, Rein) 348p.  
London, Methuen & Co. Ltd (1955) 219p.

Although this novel is listed as fantasy in Day's Supplemental Checklist of Fantastic Literature, its only fantasy element is the catastrophe which leaves its surviving characters imprisoned in a metropolitan subway. The catastrophe is hinted to have been the dropping of an atomic bomb which wipes out the surface population, and leaves the subterranean people struggling for food and a way to the surface.

The characters and their feelings are quite interestingly portrayed by the author, but they are not outstanding, nor do they have any aim beyond survival. Towards the end of the book they meet a larger group which is under the control of the Coordinator and his council, and the struggle of the first group to assert independence is the only suggestion of a larger theme; freedom versus coercion.

So far as I know, this is the author's only novel, and it is reasonably well-written, but fails to achieve any particular aim.

This novel is of no importance in a fantasy collection.



Reisner, Mary

The House of Cobwebs; New York, Dodd, Mead & Company,  
1944 (1944, Reisner) 223p.

This is a murder mystery involving two brothers who are look-alikes, confusing witnesses. The narrator, who is the writer of the two, admires his artist brother but deplors his worldly nature; himself the victim of a scandal to which the brother had admitted guilt, he has left home and gone to Europe, married an English girl who was self-loving but possessive and who refused him a divorce when he left her.

Returning home, he immediately falls in love with his cousin, a girl 16 years younger than himself, and despite his being married indicates his affection for her and his understanding that she is attracted to him. His family try to break up the apparently dangerous attraction.

On the day of his arrival, his aunt shows him a letter she has received from his wife, and which is ambiguous, but which requests that he meet her at a hotel. Doing so, he finds that she has been shot dead between the time he is asked to ascend from the hotel lobby and his arrival at her door, which is slightly open. He returns to the desk to have the death reported to the police, and on returning to the room with them, encounters his brother who is about to enter it. They are both suspected.

The murderer is the husband of a female member of the family, who has met the narrator's wife casually at a social affair while in London, and made love to her following a bomb raid during which the narrator's home is demolished. While in the home, the murderer has seen a music box, unique, and his disclosure of this knowledge is the key to his conviction in the minds of the brothers. Confronting him with their knowledge of his guilt, the brothers are almost killed by the murderer and his car, but the narrator nearly strangles him while he is at the wheel, and he dies from impact when the car crashes.

This is a family, psychological murder mystery which is solved almost without police or detective involvement, by the members of the family. I found it interesting and well-written despite the author being a woman narrating the story from the viewpoint of a man.



Reisner, Mary

Katherine and the Dark Angel; New York, Dodd, Mead & Company (1948) 245p.

Katherine is a 30-year old widow of an air pilot who lost his life stunting in Egypt. She blames herself for his death because a younger love affair ended tragically with the death of the boy she loved. Consequently, she fears to become romantically involved and lives an aimless, loveless, and neurotically impaired life.

Her cousin, a few years older and more beautiful, dominates her life and reminds her of the hopelessness of hoping for a cure. Gina seems to feed on the situation.

A forty-year-old writer of mysteries, whom the author appears to have patterned after her conception of John Dickson Carr (with whom and Dorothy L. Sayers she seems to be favorably impressed), has been charged and acquitted in England of the murder of his wife, a neurotic who took an overdose of sleeping pills. His own fear of the stigma of murder despite his acquittal gives him an understanding of Katharine's problem, and in seeking to help her he falls in love with her. Since she considers her problem hopeless, she refuses his offer of love, but comes to realize that she must escape the domination of her cousin; this leads to her accepting his offer of a liason. His fear of her knowing his past and the danger of her taking the same course of action as his former wife leads Katharine to understand her own problem, and she agrees to marry him and return to England to face with him the return to social life under the cloud of his past.

The beginning of this novel is wordy and inconsequential enough to discourage some people, but perseverance is worthwhile since the problem is universal for neurotics, and this situation is well worked out. The fear of life is depicted well, and its cure is indicated.



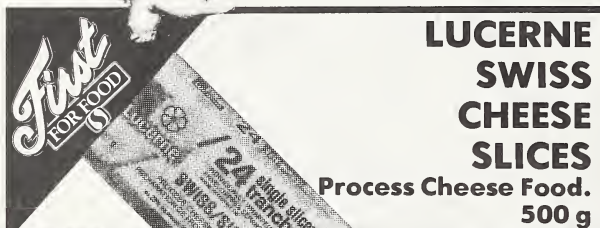


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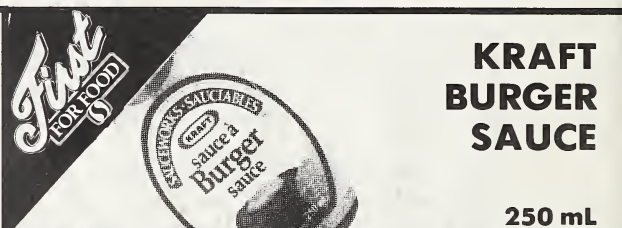
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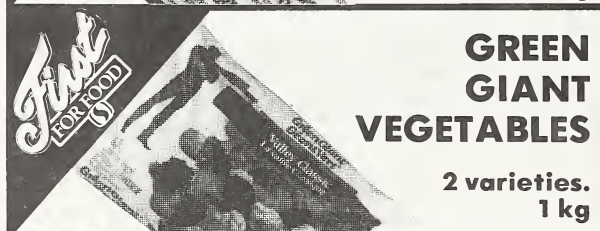
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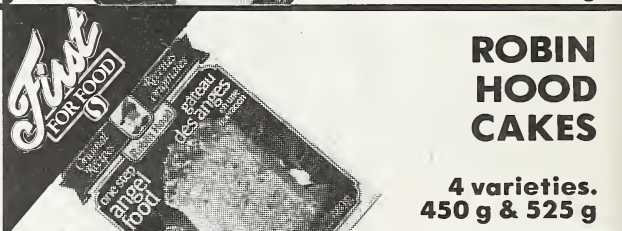
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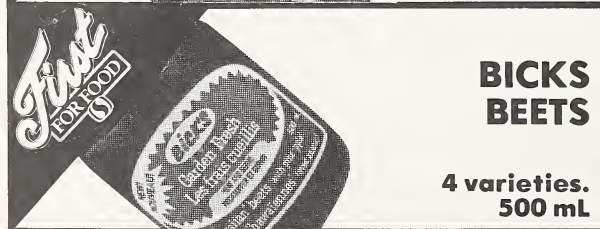
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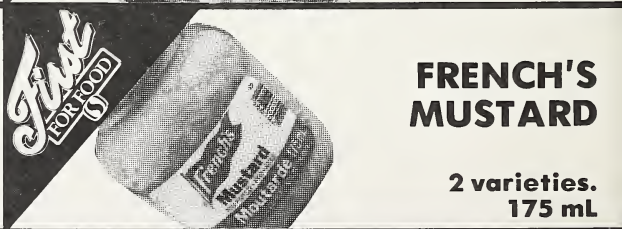
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# SAFEWAY

Reisner, Mary

Mirror of Delusion; New York, Dodd, Mead & Company,  
1946 (1946, Publishers) 302p.

This novel is at least twice as long as it should be; the author does not have the gift of conciseness.

A 17-year old girl is hired as companion to a lovely woman married for four years to an artist and who has just lost a baby through accidental miscarriage in Egypt. They travel in Greece, and much descriptive language of the scenery is used. Charlotte believes that the husband is on the verge of insanity, and until she falls in love with him does not understand that the wife is a sadist who persecutes him and misleads people concerning him, finally in a jealous rage tries to kill him, and dies when the gun turns against herself.

Although much too detailed, the story is clever in showing how easily actions and words can be misinterpreted; the deceitful wife has the sympathies of everyone, and the husband's attempts to shield her only serve to cast suspicion on himself.

Several times I was tempted to give up reading this book; it was almost maudlin in portraying the young girl's reactions and so repetitious as to be boring. Also, in the final stages of the story, her reactions were those of a more mature person, contradicting her earlier innocence.

I do not know what a woman's reaction would be to this novel, but I doubt if many men would like it.

Note: New York, Belmont Books (#93-051), (March, 1965) 240p.



Reitman, Bob

Freedom on Trial: The Incredible Ordeal of Ralph Ginsburg; Foreword by Sloan Wilson; San Diego, Calif., Publishers Export Co., Inc. (1966, Reitman) 218p.

Having read only An Unhurried View of Erotica by Ralph Ginsburg, I have not seen any of the four (three magazines and one book) items on which his trial was based, so must rely on the material quoted from evidence given at the trial.

My impression is that Ginsburg was more than an opportunist, and had an interest in the artistic and literary expression of human feeling towards love and sex, perhaps being more interested in the latter than the former. I believe he was abused by the courts, and unjustly sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This book, of course, is extenuating evidence in favor of this conclusion.

My own opinion against censorship was not originally held by me; I favored censorship for many years, principally, I now believe, because of my own narrow and erroneous views, and my fear of my own sexuality.

This book should be retained for reference, because it discloses how the law is influenced by personal prejudices of its judges, who, in many cases, cannot be blamed for their cultural heritage.





Relliméo

An Explanation of Psychic Phenomena: The More Excellent Way  
London, L. N. Fowler & Co., 1911; (1911, publishers) 95p.

This little book has the publishers' catalogue appended, but is written well by an author well acquainted with his subject and qualified to warn of its dangers. Concise but nearly comprehensive, it is an excellent introduction.

Lacking specific bibliography or case information, it is not useful for research, but I agree with his conclusions.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
November 26, 2001



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Remenham, John

The Lurking Shadow; London, Macdonald & Co. (Publishers)  
Ltd. (n.d., circa 1945) 192p.

The jacket blurb indicates that the author is a doctor as well as a novelist, but I am inclined to think that the doctor is a woman and the author's name a nom-de-plume.

This is a dual personality story, not badly done, but not well done, either. Arthur Edmund Mallalieu is an exceptionally good boy, but when Edmund is uppermost, he acts like Mr. Hyde. Arthur is right-handed; Edmund is left-handed and uses mirror-writing.

The first three chapters and the last are meant to establish the setting for the story and its authenticity, but are really unnecessary to the gist of it. The substance of the story is barely enough for a novelette, but, like many lady novelists, the authoress dwells on petty details of interest to women possibly but boring to men.

Generally well written, the author's dialogue is stilted and unnatural.

The bulk of the story is written by a nursery governess who knew Arthur from the age of six or seven. Edmund's intrusions are infrequent and menacing, but it is difficult to credit his insistence on his wife and the governess learning from him how it feels to be dealt with by a man, when he is also insisting that his experience is that of a seven-year-old boy because of Arthur's having kept him "in shadow" so much of the time.

Although interesting, this is one of the less important dual personality novels.



Remenham, John

The Peacemaker; London, MacDonald & Co., (Publishers)  
Ltd. (1947) 256p.

The principal character of this novel is the world's first billionaire, whose father is patterned after Henry Ford, even to the peace expedition which Ford undertook, and which failed. Myron Lord, after a disastrous marriage, has a common-law relationship with a mature woman who has also been disappointed in marriage, recruits a bible-thumping fanatic and a social psychologist, a German missile expert, and sets off for Antarctica to experiment. As a stowaway, a beautiful widow makes a play for him on account of his wealth and becomes the mistress of the German, betraying him and siding with Lord.

Lord, as peacemaker, decides to unite the world by focusing united armament to repel an invasion of Martians. He manages this hoax successfully, but mob psychology lynches him, making him a martyr to his peace cause.

This is not a successful or well-planned novel, and has practically no elements not better dealt with in other books. It is a science fiction novel by definition, but not of any particular importance.



Renard, Maurice

New Bodies for Old; New York, The Macaulay Company,  
(1923) 206p.

Dedicated to H. G. Wells, this novel is evidently based on The Island of Dr. Moreau; brain transplantations between men, and men and animals, at one time place the personality of the hero in the body of a bull, of a man in a dog, of a bird in a snake, etc., and two German cohorts of the evil doctor have exchanged brains. The doctor, an uncle of the narrator, has become a recluse; and the hero ultimately finds that his brain has been replaced by that of his murderer, a German scientist.

The introduction suggests that the story has come through the revelations of table-turning; and although there are many interesting hypothetical suggestions of the mind-body relationship just over half-way through the book, the transfer of personality to a tree, and ultimately to an automobile, suggest that the author intended this novel as a parody of Wells's. It is wildly fantastic and improbable, and conveys the cynicism which several French writers of this kind of romance display to their readers.

Although interesting, this is not a serious attempt at science fiction.





The Killing Doll; New York, Pantheon Books (1984, Kingmarkham Enterprises Ltd. 258p.

A 15 year old Peter, nicknamed Pup, sells his soul to the devil in exchange for growing taller. He becomes interested in occultism, purchases the popular books, turns a room into a temple, and interests his older sister, a withdrawn solitary because of a disfiguring birthmark on her right cheek, in his ostensible powers.

Becoming a convert and with faith in Pup's powers, Dolly makes a wax doll for use in killing her beautiful step-mother who dies coincidentally as the result of a self-produced abortion. This fixes Dolly's faith in Pup's abilities, and a seance through which the stepmother returns throws Dolly off her mental balance; she hears her own mother and her step-mother haunting her and talking together.

Pup, a virgin without much interest in sex, becomes a casual womanizer, pleading his virginity in each case to the astonishment of the girls who yield to him. He falls in love with the neglected wife of a homosexual, discards the casual affairs, and ultimately marries her when her husband is killed by Dolly by mistake for the homosexual lover.

Pup and Dolly's father, a reader of royalist novels and becoming a writer of similar books, is married a third time to one of the spiritualist group. He pays little attention to his children, in each case to women whom Dolly dislikes and who upset her domestic arrangements, further disturbing her mentally.

A sub-plot involves a moron who confuses his identity with that of a relative, is fearful of the police and of persecution, and who kills a woman out of fear when she invades his hiding place in a railway culvert. Ultimately, Dolly, in search of an ornament she has lost while crossing the culvert, is killed by the moron, both being fearful of each other.

The author tries to portray the psychology of both the insane people, and of the other characters, some sketchily. Although their confusion and problems are well presented, I am doubtful that either of the insane is portrayed as other than is needed to support the plot.

The style is simple, and the author is confused as to subjective and objective grammar, a fault which should have been corrected by the editor of the book. The characters are not appealing, the story is sordid and depressing, and I found it unconvincing.



Repp, Ed Earl

The Radium Pool; Los Angeles, Fantasy Publishing Co.  
Inc., 1949, (1949, Repp) 188p.

Contents

1. The Radium Pool	1929	11
2. The Phantom of Terror	1933	115
3. The Red Dimension	1930	169

(1) is the story of a gold prospector's hunt for a girl who forty years before had accompanied her father in a wagon train to Death Valley, his finding her and her father, grown by means of the radium pool, enslaved to invaders from Jupiter but retaining their youth. The prospector's hand is immersed in the pool; he loses fingers but regains youth and is re-united with his lost love.

This story is curiously like my own "Golden Peril".

(2) is the story of a bandit who steals a fifth dimensional invention enabling him to become invisible and to rob banks with impunity. The invenotor with the aid of the police follow him into the fifth dimension where they find monsters as well as the bandit, whom they kill.

(3) was nominated and reprinted in the "Hall of Fame" stories in Startling Stories in 1945. It is another of the author's stories of another dimension containing monsters, told from a Russian manuscript allegedly, and I am unable to see any value in the story.

These are slam-bang action stories with little value, poorly written.



For information call **1-800-826-3894 Toll Free** or

Repp, Ed Earl

The Stellar Missiles; Los Angeles, Fantasy Publishing  
Co. Inc., 1949 (1949, Repp) 192p.

Contents

The Stellar Missiles	
Book 1 The Stellar Missile (1929)	9
Book 2 The Second Missile (1930)	67
Quest of the Immortal	147
(Buccaneer of the Star Seas, 1940)	

The jacket blurb gives a fairly good summary of the two stories making up the title, and which are not important in a science fiction collection apart from being the hackneyed theme of interplanetary invaders hoping to make Earth their home, but finding that it would not accommodate them.

The third story, however, is about a nobleman being given immortality by Roger Bacon by drawing through jewels the life-force of women through the ages. He ends in the year 1999 in a space ship after it succeeds in rescuing a treasure in gold from a wrecked space ship attacked by space pirates, the lover of that latest woman victim having destroyed the jewels and thus the nobleman.

Although a collector's item, this is otherwise not an important book.



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Replier, Agnes

Books and Men; Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Company; (1888, author); (12th Impression) 224p.

These literary essays are reprinted from prestigious magazines and are very well written.

"On the benefits of Superstition" is most in line with my special interests, and this well-read woman's views are worth keeping for reference.

Of the other essays, two refer to childrens' books and the others assess literary criticism or are of historical interest.

The buckram bindings of this woman's books have preserved them in good condition; in fact I had to cut some leaves as it appears that the previous owner never finished reading them.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
March 24, 1999



Repplier, Agnes (Litt. D.)

A Happy Half-Century and Other Essays; Boston and New York,  
Houghton Mifflin Company, 1908; September 1908, author) 249p.

I have now read three volumes of the author's essays, and my conclusion is that her style of writing is better than the subjects of her essays, which often deal with unreadable poetry and prose.

I doubt that anyone would take the time to check the author's opinions, but her manner of expressing them is worth emulating.

Originally published in prestigious magazines, these essays prove the transitory nature of literary fashions. Writers of the past were no better paid than the run of the mill authors of today. They were often imposed upon by people who wished their names to be linked to that or those of famous writers, but who were not likely to pay for the privilege.

The commercialisation of Christmas volumes is detailed in the essay on albums.

The buckram bindings of her books are attractive.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
March 26, 1999



Replier, Agnes (Litt.D.)

Points of Friction; Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin  
Company; (1920, author) 276p.

These ten essays are reprinted from prestigious magazines and are exceptionally well written on the basis of a wide range of knowledge. Literary quotations and allusions are presented sensibly. Most of the information is dated, but I was greatly interested in her essay on "Dead Authors" which detailed her thoughts concerning books recently alleged to have been written by or about spirits of the dead.

Her conclusion that these offered little but platitudes or sentimental solace to family survivors is probably correct, although I have not read the books she reviews, several of them still in my library awaiting attention.

What she fails to mention, however, is the phenomenal aspects of their production, excepting the ouija board medium in the case of Patience Worth. It is this aspect rather than the literary value of the books which occupies the attention of the psychic researchers.

I believe the author was a Canadian, but there is nothing in these essays which refers to Canada.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
March 14, 1999





Reverzy, Jean

The Crossing: A Novel; Translated by Edward Hyams;  
New York, Pantheon Books Inc. (1956) 256p.

The author is a physician, and this novel is the life story of a hotel proprietor who returns to France from Tahiti to die of cirrhosis of the liver not caused by alcoholism but fatal.

Palabaud is a weak but amiable character who has been cured of syphilis but continues to avail himself of the easy companionship of vahines or concubines, one of whom goes back to France with him but abandons him for another man before he dies. In the South Seas the natives decay quickly, and most at 30 are either fat or dessicated; the women's teeth are gone usually before that age. Because of easy living, many old men go to the South Seas to end their lives.

The author says that near death people often imitate the positions and actions of sexual congress, this instinct is so strong; he says that doctors are often good customers of the prostitutes they treat without charge; but his description of one is revolting. Palabaud stays at a cheap hotel which caters to assignations as a part of its regular business; its owners are portrayed as human and likable.

The narrative style of this novel is good, and portrayal of existence is realistic. The author appears to be a dispassionate observer of life, but sympathetic to human frailty.

For its observations of life in Tahiti, this book is worth keeping for reference.



Reynolds, Adrian

The Leprechaun Murders; New York, Phoenix Press (1950)  
222p.

Owney Malone tells Prof. Dennis Barrie of his leprechaun friend who is to grant his wishes; but since Owney has been drinking, Dennis is agreeable rather than convinced. Staying the night at Owney's after driving the old man home, Dennis becomes involved in the case of the murder of Owney's son-in-law, a ne'er-do-well who disappeared during the war and who has claimed amnesia.

Having promised Mr. Hannigan the leprechaun \$5000. to get rid of his son-in-law, Owney feels guilty when the body is found after the \$5000. disappears from a summer house on his property. He finds the body in a cellar passage to a neighbor's home while he is searching for a bottle of liquor he had cached, and calls in Dennis to assist him.

A neighbor woman claims to have discovered the killer, but is found dead; and suspicion rests on a ventriloquist whose dummy is a double of Mr. Hannigan. The solution involves the ventriloquist and his brother, a dwarf who had a criminal record and who sometimes enacted the part of the dummy on their tours; but the killer turns out to be the sheriff who lives near the Malone's and who had known the son-in-law in a previous case in which they appeared to share guilty knowledge.

Although there are implications of fantasy, and some horror scenes, these are rationalized. Consequently, the book might qualify as borderline, but I would prefer to consider it merely a light murder mystery.



Reynolds, Mrs. Baillie

The Spell of Sarnia; New York, George H. Doran Company,  
(1925) 336p.

Guernsey (or Sarnia) in the Channel Islands is the scene of this novel, which tells of a war veteran returning there for two weeks' vacation from his insurance job in England and finding that his aunt is about to be dispossessed by Quigley, who owns the hotel, the country club and other properties and is gradually accumulating power in the country.

Aymon Rose de Vauxlaurens learns from his aunt that an uncle has died, and that a formula for perfume has not been found. This represents potential wealth, and Aymon hopes to find it so that he will be able to stay in Sarnia and give up his ill-paying job. Oriane Vidal, an elfin girl, daughter of Quigley's manager, impresses him as a witch, and he dislikes her when she hypnotizes him to see a vision in a crystal ball. She has been a favorite of his uncle, and when Aymon finds the formula and the will, the formula is left to Oriane. Aymon is tempted to destroy the will, but ultimately realizes that he loves Oriane, so takes her father, a chemist, into partnership to develop the perfume.

An old witch gives Aymon the clue necessary to find the formula and the will, using white magic. Anne, a black witch, hypnotizes Oriane and menaces her with a giant black goat; Aymon uses his own psychic power to free Oriane from the spell.

Quigley is exposed as a confidence man wanted by the American police, and when Anne sets fire to Aymon's yard threatening the house, and fails, she throws herself into the flames.

This is a novel which makes use of psychic phenomena and witchcraft as folklore and an integral part of the lives of the people of Guernsey. Hypnotism, crystal-gazing, prophecy, and clairvoyance are accepted without any intimation of fantasy, but since these phenomena are not accepted by orthodox science, this must be classified as a fantasy novel.





Reynolds, Mack

The Case of the Little Green Men; New York, Phoenix  
Press (1951, Publishers) 224p.

This is an interesting murder mystery, well told, and rather improbable mainly because the murderer would be unlikely with a business background to kill wantonly, even with an ulterior motive.

The most interesting feature of the book, however, is the background: a World Science Fiction Convention sponsored by a local club, and with the convention and a club meeting as the principal locales of the action.

The narrator is a private investigator who is not well fitted for his job, and to whom the science fiction world is unknown. The details of his introduction to fandom and the literature form as good an introduction to fandom and its devotees as is known to me; and this book could be used to assist neofans to comprehend what goes on in fandom. The mystery is merely a reason for the author to portray the background interestingly to both murder and science fiction fans.

I would recommend this book to anyone new to fandom as a fair portrayal of the fascination of the field as an outsider might have it presented to him.



Reynolds, Mack

Depression or Bust; and Dawnman's Planet; New York, Ace Books (#14250) 157 & 156p.

### Contents

1. Depression or Bust (Depression...or Bust, Expediter; Fad; from Analog; The Expert from MoF&SF); 1974, Reynolds.
2. Dawnman Planet (Beehive, 1965, 1966, Analog); 1966, Reynolds.

The first of these is a satire compressing the boom and bust consequences of the capitalistic system into a future repetition of the 1930's depression, and ending with the start of a new boom. It is hack work, without originality, and padded out with risqué jokes and a romance frustrated until the conclusion by the demands on his time of the PR function of the President's employee. Although fundamentally a demonstration of why the capitalistic system must fail in an economy of abundance, it offers no ideas on alternatives. Entertaining as light fiction, it is a waste of time.

The second is for the most part a secret agent on interstellar investigation mission thriller. However, beginning on page 145 there is a very interesting discussion of intelligence and the differences between the "beehive" or instinctive knowledge without intelligence, and the adaptable or inconsistent "thinking on your feet" intelligence which distinguishes races which are evolving rather than static.

This book was lent me by Chris Rutkowski, and coincidentally I had just finished reading Drucker's Landmarks of Tomorrow, which points out that the present organization of business and government is pointing in the direction of specialization which would, it seems to me, ultimately evolve into much the type of instinctual behavior characterizing the behavior of the social insects. Drucker's point is that knowledge is now so vast that no individual can assimilate it, and specialization is inevitable. Specifically, he says that now no general practitioner can cope with the expansion of knowledge in all the special branches of medicine, and clinics are the consequence. The same principles apply to government and business. Since my own view is that modern life is becoming too complicated for the average individual, the only alternative to such specialization apparent to me is simplification, which I practise whenever possible.

This book is worth keeping for its final pages only. I have the material in my magazine collection, so the book is not necessary for me.



Reynolds, Philip

When and If: A Novel; Translated from the French by Joseph F. Mc Crindle; New York, William Sloane Associates (1952, author) 246p.

Very well written (or translated), this novel details at great length the invasion of France and other parts of Europe by the Russian Soviets. The atrocities imposed by the communist political agenda make life miserable for everyone.

Told in the first person by a counteragent who aids rebels in France while his wife drives an ambulance, this is the dullest future war book I have yet read. Its details might be of value to a dedicated student of near future military strategy, but I can think of no general reader who would appreciate the book.



Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
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R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

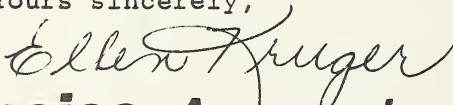
Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,



**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom  
♀

Rhodes, W. H.

The Case of Summerfield; with an Introduction by Geraldine Bonner; Photogravure frontispiece from an oil painting by Galen J. Perrett; San Francisco and New York, Paul Elder & Company (1907); Limited edition 1000 copies vi & 54p.

This fine first edition called #2 Western Classics by the publishers is described in Barry R. Levin's Catalogue #3 on page 40, item 473, as having a dust jacket and box, and a price of \$25. The story itself is summarized and placed in historical perspective by Sam Moskowitz in The Crystal Man by Edward Page Mitchell, pp.xliii-1.

As a hoax story, the lawyer author was able to support it with simulated legal affidavits; in essence it is simply the case of a 70 year old man convincing a lawyer that he has manufactured a pill which will separate the elements of water so that it will burn, using potassium. He demands a million dollars for his secret, and is killed by the lawyer in the cause of the good of the greater number.

Historically important as science fiction, it is not otherwise of great interest, though well written.



Rhodes, Raphael H. (Editor)

Symposium.

Therapy Through Hypnosis; New York, The Citadel Press (1952)  
Edotor); Notes and References; Contributors; Index 274p.

Although intended primarily for doctors and psychologists, I think this book is a fairly representative view of the subject as of its date of publication. The final article by the Editor gives an excellent method of autosuggestive technique.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
May 7, 2001

Page 1 of 1  
Date: 11/11/2011  
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User: [redacted]  
IP: [redacted]

# CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Rhys, Jean

Wide Sargasso Sea; Introduction by Francis Wyndham; London, World Books (1967), (1966, author), (Andre Deutsch Limited, original publisher) 188p.

The blurb on the dust jacket indicates that the author was writing the childhood and marriage to Mr. Rochester, Charlotte Bronte's character in Jane Eyre his first wife Antoinette Bertha Cosway, or Mason after her stepfather.

This Creole girl from the West Indies became mad like her mother when Rochester heard from her half-brother of her life and probable insanity and ceased to love her.

The switch of viewpoints from the girl to the man is not one which makes for easy reading, and although Obeah is mentioned, no supernatural events take place which would make this a fantasy.

I found the book interesting, and might refer to it if I ever read the Bronte book.

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of Canada—  
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Les timbres du  
Canada—  
une valeur sûre.

12:00 ③ Movie:★★ Wide Sargasso  
Sea (1993) Karina Lombard,  
Nathaniel Parker. Superstition  
and voodoo form the backdrop  
for this tale of a madwoman's  
daughter who marries an En-  
glishman in Jamaica. ♀ (120  
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Rhys, Mary

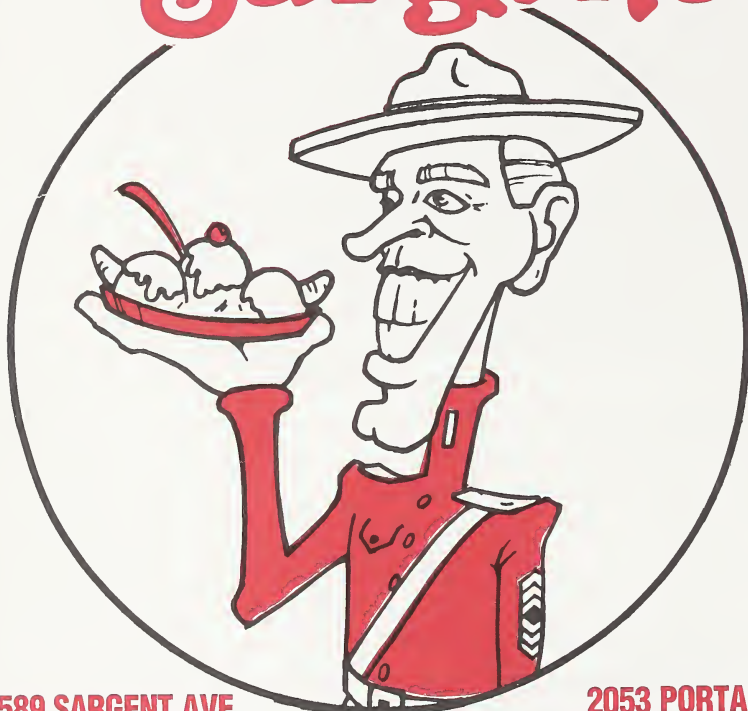
The Flowery Isles, or, The Lost Land of Lyonesse: A Romance of Place--The Spirit of the Isles of Scilly; Newtown, The Welsh Outlook Press; Illustrated, no date 217p.

Allegedly written by the young teenaged daughter of a poet whose impractical lifestyle created economic problems, this is a description of the place and a sampling of the population and occupations of a group of people on vacation.

Whether autobiographical or fictional I do not know, but since there is no plot or story I am inclined to classify it as a travelogue with literary and imaginative elements.

The writing and folklore and mythological references are very good, and the title probably expresses the author's intentions.

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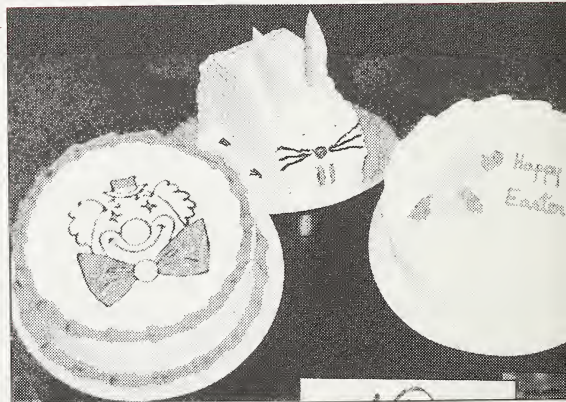
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Rice, Anne

Interview with the Vampire: A Novel; New York, Alfred A. Knopf; (1976, Anne O'Brien Rice 310p.

This is a long novel, allegedly transcribing cassette tapes recorded by a boy who is enthralled by the prospect of immortality as a vampire, and who seeks out at the conclusion of the book the narrator's chief companion Lestat, decaying towards annihilation in an overheated house in New Orleans.

From a literary point of view, the technique is faulty because the vampire describes at great length events and incidents which could be recalled only in prolonged reverie; and the boy who records the interview plays no constructive part in the story.

The dust jacket blurb gives an adequate idea of the plot and incidents; but the allegations that the vampires in New Orleans can kill one or two people each night without any police investigation, despite being explained away by the author as possible because of the large influx of visitors to the city, is simply glossed over without other comment. The few vampires able to carry on social and intelligent living, as compared with the large number who are no more than zombies, the dead-alive, in Transylvania and other central-European countries, and the oldest of these living beings Armand at 400 years, without any explanation of his origin and with only the loss of desire to live explaining why none older and few younger survive, is unconvincing.

Louis, the narrator, is a creole who inherits money and a plantation, and accepts as his companion Lestat, a vampire who makes him one, and together with him takes a five-year-old girl and makes her a vampire; the three travel to Europe and find in Paris a Theater of Vampires, some genuine, others actors to screen the reality. They find there Armand with whom Louis falls in love and Santiago who is suspicious and who with others kills the girl Claudia, a woman in a child's body, and Madeleine, a blonde beauty made a vampire by Louis and Claudia. Santiago and the other vampires are destroyed when Louis sets fire to the theater after warning Armand who, despite being considered their leader, allows their destruction because of his being fascinated by Louis.

Louis and Claudia had tried to kill Lestat, but despite their efforts he survives and follows them to Europe, whence Louis goes back to New Orleans to find Lestat failing and in the company of a young vampire who deserts him.

I found this novel, though well-written, tedious to read and far from adequately summarizing the vampire's life and philosophy. The lust and appetite for blood, seeming to constitute the sole motive for surviving, and the senseless murders, become merely boring.

New York, Ballantine Books (#25608), (May, 1977) 346p.



Rice, Craig

45 Murderers: A Collection of True Crime Stories; New York, Simon and Schuster, 1952 (1952, Author) 282p.

Most appeared originally in Saturday Home Magazine.

P. 12 and p. 80 suggest belief in witchcraft, but are rationalized.

P. 90 Henrietta Robinson (Wood).

P. 141 Alfred Leonard Cline (See Noble & Averbuch, Never Plead Guilty).

P. 179 Barbe and Schwartz (See Logan)

P. 206 Watson alias Gillam (compare with Cline)

P. 250 Mabel Mayer (See Logan)

P. 257 McNichol, Young, Edward Keller.

P. 263 Mrs. Julia Wallace (See Logan)





Rice, Elmer,

A Voyage to Purilia; New York, Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, 1930 (Rice, 1929, 1930) 298p.  
London, Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1930 288p.

Although cast in the form of an interplanetary journey, this satire appears to lampoon the entire movie industry and points out its limitations, its cliches, its fake morality, its failure to portray life, and how it encourages a false and limited view of mankind and its potentialities.

The narrator alleges himself to be the average viewer, who tries vainly to understand the Purilians from what he can see of their lives and customs. Although he sets forth his investigation at too great length, his portrayal is justified. The people of Purilia are types rather than human beings, whose apparent standards lead to no comprehensible or sensible way of life.

The stupidity of the narrator is in keeping with that of the average movie-goer who tries to apply practically the standards he learns from the screen.

None of the foregoing is explicitly stated in the book. Merely the techniques of the film, close-ups, distortions, and the sub-titles or narrator-clues, are inferable.

This book is probably unique, and for that reason may be important. Its interest as fantasy is negligible; but its use of science fiction background places it definitely in the field.



Richards, R. P. J.

The Blonde Goddess; London, Ken-Pax Publishing Co., Ltd.,  
no date (circa 1945?) 237p.

This is a most unusual book, possibly published at author's expense, since most commercial publishers would be unlikely to categorize it.

It is important to read the author's Dedication and Foreword. Unless interested in astral projection and occult philosophy, Part One of this volume may be ignored as a rather old-fashioned love story.

Many of the talks in Part Two have sound and sensible ideas some of which have been adopted since they were written in 1930 to 1933. These deal not only with problems in England, but with world finances and the money system, the gold standard, ecology and the elimination of poverty.

On all copies of this book seen by me, the dust jacket is stuck to the book's binding, and no attempt to remove it should be made.



Richards, William C.

The Last Billionaire: Henry Ford; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons; London, Charles Scribner's Sons Ltd., 1948 (1948, Publishers); Index 422p.

This is an anecdotal summary of the life of Ford, and not particularly helpful with reference to his business life and philosophy. The index should prove useful in connection with other books on Ford.

Probably the most interesting chapters are 17, 20 & 22. Ford managed to keep unions out, but had to give up when his employees grew numerous and the unions grew stronger.

Ford was an eccentric individualist, and inconsistent, but his wish to help the working man was always evident, and his charities were aimed at them. He was also a preserver of American life and customs by transporting to Michigan old buildings and chattels of historic interest; a collector of violins, among other things, and willing to lend them even to children who appeared to be promising musicians; he aimed to increase wages and reduce prices, and succeeded against the prevailing beliefs of his time.

Details of his Peace Ship are interesting.

This book is interesting for its sidelights.





Richardson, Anthony

Word of the Earth; London, William Heinemann Ltd, 1923 301p.

A poet, a physicist, a shepherd and an idiot converse on the basic concerns of humanity in meetings at a public house. This is a book of philosophic ponderings rather than a work of fiction but it includes some tales, two or three of which are fantastic, one involving Pan, another an alchemist or physical science experimenter who fails.

Although this book is not listed in the first edition of Bleiler's Checklist, I believe it might qualify. It is well written and interesting, but more popular philosophy than story.

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**Richardson, Maurice**

**The Exploits of Engelbrecht:** Abstracted from The Chronicles of The Surrealist Sportsman's Club; With illustrations by James Boswell; London, Phoenix House Limited (1950) 128p.

The adventures of Engelbrecht, dwarf surrealist boxer, are humorous spoofs of various sports, mythologies, superstitions, and games, involving witches, centaurs, Lady Godiva, martians, computers, and just about everything outre. Told in dead-pan style, these are amusing but a trifle contrived.

Well-written and amusingly illustrated, these tall tales can be compared with Baron Munchausen's adventures, though Engelbrecht does not personally achieve status as a character.

Farcical and ridiculous, the episodes are amusing if read in small doses.



Richer, Clement

Son of Ti-coyo; Translated from the French by Gerard Hopkins; New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1954 245p.

This sequel to Ti-coyo and His Shark is repetitious, not only of the events in the earlier book, but in incidents and philosophy of the original novel. The son also becomes the friend of the shark, and feeds him with enemies and his tutor.

Again the main fantasy element is the friendship of the family with the shark, but the author also reads the shark's mind and attributes to the forces of nature ideas and thoughts similar to those of men.

There is nothing in this novel to enhance the appeal of the earlier book, and those who do not read it have missed little.





Richer, Clement

Ti-coyo and His Shark: an immoral fable; New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1951; illustrated; Gerard Hopkins, trans. 235p.

This is the story of a friendship between a boy and a shark. The boy determines to monopolize the diving for coins thrown into the harbor by tourists, so encourages the shark to attack his competitors. These retaliate by setting a trap for the shark, from which the boy frees him. The shark saves the boy and his family by guiding them to safety when Mount Pelee erupts, destroying the city of St. Pierre.

Ti-coyo falls in love with the white daughter of a rich plantation owner, who elopes with him. He loves her enough to forgive her ineptitude at cooking and housekeeping, which she enjoys by contrast with her idle former life. Ti-coyo's father, a cunning, profane reprobate, and his mother, whose squint becomes horrible when she is agitated, become wealthy from Ti-coyo's diving for coins and from an excessive settlement for their volcano damage; and the book ends with everyone happy over the birth of Ti-coyo's son.

The fantasy element is principally the friendship with the shark, although superstitions are mentioned. This novel is very well translated, and interesting, but not important in a fantasy collection.



Richet, Charles

Idiot Man or The Follies of Mankind (L'Homme Stupide) Translated by Norah Forsythe and Lloyd Harvey; New York, Brentano's; no date 172p.

According to Richet, mankind exhibits stupidity in every activity and belief. In Chapter 8 he says: "Tobacco is a stupid habit to which I am enslaved, while all the time fully realizing my stupidity. And because I am more alive to it than other men, I am more to blame."

This book may have been the inspiration for Walter B. Pitkin in his 1932 A Short History of Human Stupidity which expanded the subject. Poverty is acknowledged to be the basis of most human ills, yet despite a technology which would eliminate it, private profit dictates a continued scarcity. Richet deplores the gap between rich and poor, but denies that socialism would cure the problem. He says that socialism would merely result in universal poverty.

This book was published shortly after the first world war, and Richet harshly condemns war. Mosquitoes and flies cause illnesses and could be completely destroyed with little effort, but we permit them to survive. His description of the drink problem is sickening.

Looking about the world today, it is difficult to disagree with Richet. The environment which was meant to enable us to survive is being destroyed for temporary profit, and mankind will suffer the consequences.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
April 14, 2001



Richet, Professor Charles

Our Sixth Sense; Authorised translation by Fred Rothwell;  
London, Rider & Co., (no date) 227p.

This book is merely a supplement to the author's important survey of parapsychology, the translation of which was under the title Thirty Years of Psychical Research.

Much of the evidence he presents to prove the existence of cryptesthesia (his term for what is now termed ESP) is repeated from the larger and more comprehensive work. His experiments are given more space in this book; ten mediums were consulted by him or by the authorities he quotes.

Richet's books were important in influencing scientists to study the subject. Despite his admiration for Barrett, Myers, Lodge and Hyslop among others who were convinced of human survival, Richet felt that the scientific evidence was insufficient proof.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
August 2, 2001





CUSTOMER  
CENTRE

MANITOBA

Richet, Charles

Thirty Years of Psychical Research being a Treatise on meta-psychics; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1923 (1923, publishers) Index 646p.

This textbook provides hundreds of summaries of cases proving ESP to be a fact; caution prevented Richet from accepting the survival of death, but he admitted that spiritualism had contributed much information helpful to scientific research and that future investigation might prove survival.

Richet knew personally many of the pioneer scientists who investigated mediums and he names ten who helped him. He strongly endorsed Eusapia Palladino despite her occasional tricks, but says that if only Mrs. Piper provided information it would prove the reality of ESP.

His more recent book The Sixth Sense merely repeated cases outlined in this book and was restricted to establishing the fact of ESP. This book confirmed his acceptance of prevision despite his acknowledgment that we cannot understand its possibility.

This book is probably the most scientific summary of the subject published up to its date.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
August 12, 2001



# CUSTOMER CENTRE

MANITOBA

Richler, Mordecai

Jacob Two-Two Meets the Hooded Fang; Illustrated by Fritz Wegner; Toronto, McClelland and Stewart Limited 84p.

Using his own five children as characters, Richler tells of the youngest, six years old, who repeats what he says twice because other people don't listen to him the first time, being sent to the grocer for two pounds of tomatoes. The grocer, hearing the order repeated, claims he is being mocked and calls a passing policeman to take Two-Two to the children's prison.

Max Morrow  
as Jacob Two  
Two meets  
the dreaded  
Hooded Fang  
(Gary Busey).

Oct 8  
1999



## Kids kids are are bound bound to to like like Jacob Two Two

By Brenda Suderman  
For the Free Press

**R**EPEATING YOURSELF may get you heard, but it can also lead to big, big trouble.

That's the lesson six-year-old Jacob (Max Morrow of TV's Noddy) learns in Jacob Two Two meets the Hooded Fang, a 95-minute musical screen version of the award-winning children's book by Canadian author Mordecai Richler.

The mop-headed Morrow gives a convincing performance as the serious but overlooked Jacob Two Two who says everything twice in order to get any attention in a household of two big brothers, two big sisters and two parents. Jacob begs to run an errand by himself to show he's big and responsible, and finally his father relents, allowing him to walk to the corner store to buy two firm red tomatoes.

Things go bad for Jacob when he repeats his order to the grocer (Maury Chaykin), who takes offence at the doublespeak. Suddenly, Jacob is pro-

### Movie Review

Jacob Two Two Meets the Hooded Fang

- Grant Park
- General

★★★ 1/2 out of five

pelled into a fantasy court, where he is pronounced guilty by a singing judge (rapper Ice-T) and jury. The sudden appearance of the Power Ranger-style Child Power Masters (Allison Pill and Joe Dinicol) can't keep Jacob from a two-year plus sentence at the dreaded child prison on Slimers' Island.

But Jacob discovers he has a secret friend at the foggy island fortress, and that knowledge gives him strength to look for a way out. Even the intimidating all-star wrestling style of the Hooded Fang (Gary Busey), the warden of the prison, doesn't stop Jacob, who sees a spark of decency and humanity inside the frightening garb

and terrorizing manner. Scaly Mr. Fish (Mark McKinney) and Mrs. Fowl, the foul-tempered chicken lady played by Miranda Richardson, try to keep the pint-size inmates in line but are outwitted by Jacob and his cohorts.

Parents should take note of the frightening scenes warning. Sensitive little souls who are easily scared and can't see Jacob's experience as fantasy won't appreciate the slimy special effects, suspenseful music and overwhelming closeups of Busey's big teeth and black makeup.

This movie seems to be directed at school-age boys fond of pro wrestling, Gothic scenes, and disgusting substances. The tall, goey, green, algae-laden Slimers will probably inspire more than one costume this Halloween.

The script of the Canadian-made film set in Toronto stays true to Richler's 1975 book, written for his five children. The movie's strong musical score, the child-power theme, and special effects should please big and small Jacob Two Two fans.



**DOWN-TO-EARTH**  
is, caring, easygoing, employed, single female, 44, 5'6", with brown hair, likes, who likes gardening, reading, is a meet a humorous, honest, single male, 42-53, who enjoys the simple life. Ad#: 3914

**CARING**  
e, outgoing, employed, single white female, 35, 5'4", who likes walking, swimming, cooking, is looking for an honest, single white male, 30-40, who is sporty. Ad#: 7451

**THIS IS IT**  
is a single white female, 34, who is like and likes the home life. Playing guitar, working out are some of her hobbies. A sincere, down to earth, single white female. Ad#: 8245

**SHARPWIT**  
white mother, 38, 5'7", 120lbs., with eyes, has an outgoing personality, likes and socializing, is hoping to meet a single male, 25-45, who likes to go, for friendship first. Ad#: 8903

**DIRECT**  
st, straightforward, single white female, 5'12, 125lbs., with long auburn hair, enjoys, camping, soft rock and comedy clubs, and an open minded, single white male, 45, who enjoys laughing, talking and fun. Ad#: 9188

**VIVACIOUS**  
gent, warm-hearted, fun loving, single female, 38, 5'4", enjoys the arts, walking, and festivals, is seeking a kind, non-smoking, single white male, 38-45. Ad#: 3122

**TOUCH OF CLASS**  
this very attractive, 5'6", 49 year old single with a contagious smile, extremely into earth gal, is seeking a loving and attractive white male, 40-55, N/S, my eyes are working out at the gym, gourmet and travel. Ad#: 4939

**LOVEY DOVEY**  
ly, single white female, 43, 5'6", 145lbs., blonde hair, hazel-green eyes, likes walking, fishing, sports and outdoors, is seeking a white male, 41-50, who enjoys the things. Ad#: 5574

**EXTROVERT**  
Monde, hazel eyed, 5'10", 140lbs., single female, 22, outgoing, energetic, likes and reading, is seeking an outgoing, single white male, under 30, who isn't afraid to do things. Ad#: 5623

**RICH IN LOVE**  
single white female, 58, 5'1", 150lbs., with eyes, has an outgoing personality, likes, is seeking a caring, honest, single male, 55-65, who likes having fun. Ad#: 7820

**GENUINE**  
single white female, 56, who is petite, blonde and blonde. A professional who is, loving, hardworking and enjoys life. Looking for a good looking, honest, non-smoking, single white male, 45-65. Ad#: 7820

**KIND-HEARTED**  
Looking, blue eyed, single white mother, 34, playful, affectionate, has a good sense of humor, likes walking, cycling and reading, is seeking an ambitious, non-smoking, single white male, 39-47. Ad#: 6367

**GENUINE**  
Single Native Canadian female, 21, is very outgoing, with a good personality. Her hobbies are hiking, basketball and cycling. Looking for a single Native Canadian male, 20-29, who is humorous and fun to be with. Ad#: 3201

**UPLIFTING**  
Single white female, 64 is very sociable, stable, who likes travel, the arts and dancing. Searching for a single white male, 63-71, who is intelligent, N/S, for a possible lasting relationship. Ad#: 3617



## Today's Listings Winnipeg SINGLES

### MALES SEEKING FEMALES

**WELL-ROUNDED**  
Honest, single white male, 52, 5'8", 165lbs., with brown eyes, likes a good laugh, enjoys reading, biking and going for walks, is seeking an honest, sincere, single Native Canadian female, 35-55, who is employed, with a good sense of humor. Ad#: 7078

**STILL LOOKING**  
Quiet, honest, single white male, 52, 5'10", 190lbs., hobbies are golfing and computers, is seeking an honest, single white female, 47-52, who's a little shy and quiet. Ad#: 3298

**JUST SAY YES**  
Balding, blue eyed, single white male, 46, 205lbs., outgoing, funny, enjoys fishing reading and movies, feels he will bring honesty to the relationship. Seeking a sincere, single Asian female, 35-45. Ad#: 8738

**GOOD NATURED**  
Active, retired, caring, single white male, 65, 5'8", 192lbs., with graying hair, hazel eyes, enjoys dancing, fishing and traveling, is seeking a pleasant, interesting, active, single white female, 19-65. Ad#: 3589

**HIGH ON LIFE**  
I am a 32 year old single white male, who is 5'9", with reddish-brown hair and blue eyes. I'm outgoing and very social. Likes shooting pool and I am looking for a single female, 25-35. Ad#: 9344

**RESERVED**  
Stocky, single white male, 47, 6', with dark hair, who likes photography, cooking, reading, is hoping to meet a single female, over 19, to share life with, who enjoys children. Ad#: 3318

**DEPENDABLE**  
Honest, single white male, 41, 5'9", 150lbs., with brown hair/eyes, mustache, enjoys exercising, reading and long walks, is seeking a single white female, 28-37, with similar interests. Ad#: 2087

**To Respond to These  
Local Winnipeg Singles**  
Call: **1-900-830-2060**

Only \$2.29 per minute. This charge will appear on your telephone bill.

You must be 18 years of age or older and have a touchtone phone.

**WHAT A GUY!**  
Leave a message for this kind and considerate, single white male, 57, 5'3", 145lbs., who's seeking a life-loving, single white female, 50-60, for a possible relationship. He enjoys the outdoors and spending quality time with family and friends. Ad#: 4927

**PERFECT**  
Easygoing, single white male, 25, enjoys life. He will bring humor into a relationship. Is seeking a fun loving, single white female, 18-36. Ad#: 7780

**WHAT A GUY!**  
I'm a life-loving, kind and considerate, single white male, 47, 6", 200lbs., who's seeking a personable, single white female, 19-38, who enjoys rollerblading, the outdoors and long-walks, for a possible relationship. Ad#: 1105

**NONE BETTER**  
Adventurous, spontaneous, single white male, 38, 5'9", 180lbs., who enjoys computers, dining out and much more. Looking for a easygoing, laid back, single white female, 18-28, with a sense of humor. Ad#: 1594

**A RARE GEM**  
He's a blue-eyed easygoing, single white male, 38, 5'9", 180lbs., who enjoys computers, the outdoors and sharing special times with family and friends. He's interested in meeting an attractive, single white female, 30-39, for a possible relationship. Ad#: 3449

**SUPPORTIVE**  
Easygoing, single white male, 29, 5'10", with brown hair, blue eyes, enjoys cycling, rollerblading and walks, is seeking an active, personable, single white female, 22-28, who's easy to get along with. Ad#: 4575

**NEW HEIGHTS**  
Still looking? Here is a single white male, 44, who is a non-smoker, with a great personality. Very adventurous and spontaneous. Seeking a genuine, outgoing, caring, single white female, 35-42. Ad#: 1812

**MINUTES AWAY**  
Slightly balding, single white male, 34, 5'11", 180lbs., with blue eyes, likes music, dogs and camping. Searching for a slim, single female, 19-40, who is honest, sincere and trustworthy, for a possible relationship. Ad#: 2428

**LOVES LIFE**  
Adventurous, single white male, 19, 6'3", 180lbs., with a medium build, who enjoys hanging out with his friends, is seeking a single female, 19-26, who takes care of herself. Ad#: 5960

**ON THE RIGHT TRACK**  
Single white male, 43, young looking, with an athletic build. Quiet and gentle person. He enjoys a variety of interests. Searching for a good looking and physically fit, single white female, under 40. Ad#: 5068

**SPECIAL**  
As long as they're honest, I can get along with anyone. I'm a life-loving, sports-minded, single white male, 46, 5'9", 190lbs., who's seeking a personable, kind and caring, single female, 35-48, for a possible relationship. Ad#: 8043

**SHY NATURED**  
Single white male, 37, 5'5", 155lbs., with brown hair/eyes, outgoing, talkative, hobbies are golfing, fishing and long walks, is seeking an outgoing, honest, sensitive, single female, over 19, who likes having fun. Ad#: 1800

**UPBEAT**  
Honest, happy, trustworthy, single white male, 27, 6'3", 200lbs., in good shape, disabled, enjoys exercising, music and long drives, is seeking an outgoing, goal-oriented, single female, 20-40. Ad#: 3328

**CAREFREE**  
Easygoing, single white male, 41, 5'10", 170lbs., with green eyes, enjoys gardening, walking and rollerblading, is in search of an honest single white female, 30-45, who

**WHAT A GUY!**  
Leave a message for this kind and considerate, single white male, 57, 5'3", 145lbs., who's seeking a life-loving, single white female, 50-60, for a possible relationship. He enjoys the outdoors and spending quality time with family and friends. Ad#: 4927

**PERFECT**  
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Easygoing, single white male, 29, 5'10", with brown hair, blue eyes, enjoys cycling, rollerblading and walks, is seeking an active, personable, single white female, 22-28, who's easy to get along with. Ad#: 4575

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**CAREFREE**  
Easygoing, single white male, 41, 5'10", 170lbs., with green eyes, enjoys gardening, walking and rollerblading, is in search of an honest single white female, 30-45, who

## Females Seeking Males

**MISCHIEVIOUS**  
Fun, motivated, single white female, 35, 5'4", with blonde hair, blue eyes, serious side, hobbies are movies, doors and sports, is seeking a handsome white male, 24-45, who doesn't baggage. Ad#: 8209

**FINALLY...**  
Red haired, hazel eyed, funny, single white female, 38, 5'4", enjoys the arts and walking. You should be professional, single white female, 22-30, sincere and honest. Ad#: 8509

**DELIGHTFUL**  
Call me. I'm a single white female, with brown hair and green eyes. Fun and honest. Going out, walks on are some of the things I enjoy. Single white female, 18-25. Ad#: 8399

**IN GENERAL**  
Feminine, single white female, 25, brown eyes, fun, easygoing, enjoys walking, reading and seeking a single white female, 19-35, who can be a 3666

**SHARE MY WORLD**  
5'4", 170lbs., hazel eyed, single white female, 35, who's outgoing, enjoys having fun, videos and good music, is looking for a single white female, under 50, who is passionate and loves life. Ad#: 3944

**EMPATHETIC**  
Funny, warm, caring, single white female, 57, likes movies, dining out and parties, will bring communication to the ship. Seeking a professional, feminine white female, 39-50, non-smoker, incurable romantic. Ad#: 3607

**THIS IS IT**  
Single white female, 18, 5'9", 120lbs., blonde hair, green eyes, hobbies are reading, is seeking a fun to be with single white female, 18-23, who has a sense of humor. Ad#: 2504

**NO GAMES**  
Employed, single white female, 35, medium-build and brown hair/eyes, long walks, going out once in a while, quality time with friends and family for a caring, single female, 20-49. Ad#: 4971

**GET COMFORTABLE**  
She's a sociable single white female, long dirty blond hair, who enjoys being people, animals, and much more. Sincere, stable single white female, good personality. Ad#: 3465

**MOVE QUICKLY**  
This single white female, 64, 5'2", blonde hair likes to have fun and is est. Seeking a trustworthy, sincere, single white female, 50-65. Ad#: 8043

**SUNNY DAYS**  
Energetic, single white female, 37, 5'7", 130lbs., with hazel eyes, enjoys sports, is looking for a confident white female, 30-55, who has a great sense of humor. Ad#: 4599

**ATTENTION...**  
Be true to me. I'm a 5'7", 135lb., who would like to meet a fun-loving single white female, 45, for a possible long-term relationship in-depth conversation, the meeting new people and a wide sports. Ad#: 7975

**GRAB A CHAIR...**  
And have a heart to heart with this personable, SWF, 79, 5'2", 160lb., interested in meeting a SWF, over 40.

et Winnipeg Singles with  
Winnipeg Free Press and

**Person  
Person**

Richler, Mordecai

Jacob Two-Two Meets the Hooded Fang; Illustrated by Fritz Wegner; Toronto, McClelland and Stewart Limited 84p.

Using his own five children as characters, Richler tells of the youngest, six years old, who repeats what he says twice because other people don't listen to him the first time, being sent to the grocer for two pounds of tomatoes. The grocer, hearing the order repeated, claims he is being mocked and calls a passing policeman to take Two-Two to the children's prison.

Running away, Two-Two falls asleep exhausted and has a dream of being in the children's prison whose warden is a wrestler he has seen on TV. The warden, like a wrestler, pretends to be evil and fierce, but is really a softy who leaves chocolate bars in the prison cell for Two-Two, and who ultimately allows his rescue by his older brother and sister, disguised as escaped Child Power crusaders.

Although the dream itself is fantastic, the story is actually rationalized by the dream explanation. It is therefore only borderline fantasy.





Riddell, Mrs. J. H.

Handsome Phil and Other Stories; London, F. V. White &  
Co., 1899 320p.

Contents

1. Handsome Phil	9
2. Diarmid Chittock's Story	56
3. Out in the Cold	132
4. Mr. Polzoy's Little Katey	154
5. In Deadly Peril	181
6. Conn Kilrea	216*
7. Dr. Varvill's Prescription	248
8. A Personal Experience	304A

These are homely, humanistic stories, very well told, only #6 being fantasy, about a "death fetch" ghost who warns of impending death in a family after having been killed by one of them over a hundred years before the birth of the latest member to see him. This is a very good ghost story; it seems strange that it is not included in Weird Stories.

#8 is autobiographical, about the author's two serious bouts with influenza, and interestingly written concerning the disease.

Because only one story is fantasy, this book does not qualify for the Bleiler Checklist; but the story would.



Riddell, Mrs. J. H.

Weird Stories; with an Introduction by Herbert van thal;  
London, Home and van Thal, 1946 164p.

Contents

1. Walnut-Tree House	1
2. The open Door	26
3. Nut Bush Farm	56
4. The Old House in Vauxhall Walk	93
5. sandy the tinker	110
6. Old Mrs. Jones	122

This book originally owned by A. Langley Searles keeps up the tradition of haunted houses, difficult to rent, and in which superstition or actual deaths mainly account for the hauntings.

The first is marred by a romantic ending; the second by an unbelievable "open door" - one which would not stay shut even when bolted - and whose actions are rationalized; the third is a murder mystery nearly rationalized; the fourth is a ghost story with hidden treasure the outcome; the fifth about a waif; the sixth about the ghost of an old woman.

Although reasonably well-written, these stories are based on folklore rather than actual cases, and are fictionized enough that they are not memorable.

I doubt that I shall ever re-read these.

Coalition for Reproductive Choice,  
Box 51, Station "L",  
Winnipeg, Man.  
R3H 0Z4.

Dear Choice Supporter:

You are invited to a Choice Celebration. We will celebrate the first anniversary of the Supreme Court Decision recognizing a woman's right to reproductive freedom. We will honour Dr. Henry Morgentaler, who fought with us to win this right.

A Choice Celebration begins at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, February 16, 1989, at the International Inn. A presentation to Dr. Morgentaler will be made at 8:00 p.m. Wine and cheese will be served.

We hope to accomplish two goals from this event. First, we intend to develop resources to lobby the Federal Government regarding the introduction of any restrictive legislation on abortion. We need the voice of Manitobans to be heard. We have a critical role to play in the upcoming debate.

Second, we want to mount a legal challenge to the Provincial Government's decision to refuse to pay for abortions outside of hospitals. We know that abortions in approved medical facilities such as community health clinics are safer and less costly. We believe the government is acting unethically, perhaps unconstitutionally.

Tickets for this Choice Celebration are available at a cost of \$25.00. Larger donations are welcomed. Benefactors, who contribute \$200.00 and over and donors (\$100.00 - \$199.00) will be acknowledged in the evening's program.

Tickets can be purchased at Bold Print, 478-A River Avenue, the Manitoba Action Committee on the Status of Women, 16 - 222 Osborne Street, Times Change Restaurant on Main and St. Mary's, or the National Council of Jewish Women at the Gwen Selter Creative Living Centre, 1588 Main Street. Reservations will be accepted by mail at the Coalition for Reproductive Choice.

Please join us, to celebrate our past victory, to honour Dr. Morgentaler, and to help ensure that our right to reproductive choice will be retained.

Yours sincerely,

*Ellen Kruger*

**Choice** A campaign for reproductive freedom  
♀

Best Ghost Stories; London, Faber and Faber Ltd. (3rd  
impr. July, 1948/ 1st, 1945) 360p.

Contents

The Phantom-Wooer	Thomas Lovell Beddoes	8p
1. Narrative of the Ghost of a Hand	J. Sheridan LeFanu	9
2. The Dream Woman	Wilkie Collins	18
3. The Friends of the Friends	Henry James	47
4. Who Knows?	Guy de Maupassant	78
5. The Canterville Ghost	Oscar Wilde	93
6. The Triumph of Night	Edith Wharton	127
7. Lost Hearts	M. R. James	157
8. The House Surgeon	Rudyard Kipling	169
9. The Inexperienced Ghost	H. G. Wells	198
10. The Face	E. F. Benson	213
11. With Intent to Steal	Algernon Blackwood	230
12. The Open Window	Saki	257
13. Crewe	Walter de la Mare	261
14. The Tool	W. F. Harvey	290
15. Blind Man's Hood	Carter Dickson	305
16. Our Feathered Friends	Philip MacDonald	328
17. The Apple Tree	Elizabeth Bowen	340
18. Thus I Refute Beelzy	John Collier	354
The Listeners	Walter de la Mare	360p

#8 is very similar to Scudder's The Grey Studio.

#1 is merely an excerpt from the novel The House by the Churchyard.

This is a very good anthology of its kind.





Rifkin, Jeremy

The End of Work: The Decline of the Global Labor Force and the Dawn of the Post-Market Era; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons (1995, Rifkin; First Trade Paperback, 1996) Notes; Index 350p.

This book details and documents the view I have held for the past thirty years: that machines are now fulfilling their function of doing our work for us, so that human labor is less necessary. Rifkin recommends the support of the Third Sector, voluntary work, by means of a Guaranteed Annual Income paid to those who cannot find jobs or are incapable of work.

Although his views come closest to mine of any book read by me, I consider that he tries to deal with the problem of employment within the scope of the current economic system.. I feel that the capitalistic system was designed to deal with the problems of scarcity and is unable to cope with the reality of abundance, so must be radically altered.

Since human labor is devalued and will no longer provide an adequate living, the GAI must be universal and adequate, and taxed back from those who do not need it. This would assure everyone a basic security economically, free people to work at whatever tasks they wish to perform, reduce petty crime and the battle for jobs between union and non-union labor, and educate people in the proper conservation of abundance.

It must always be borne in mind that workers will not be robbed to support the idle, because the machine produces wealth for all. While the monetary system prevails, a GAI is the most efficient way of distributing the wealth equitably.

Past experiments in a GAI have proved that it does not destroy the desire to work; there will always be pleasure in a job well done, and the less desirable jobs will be better paid.

What I am suggesting beyond what Rifkin does is merely the amplification of Canada's Old Age Security Pension. This is paid basically to all citizens over 65 years of age, and taxed back (the clawback) from those whose income exceeds a comfort level, and is supplemented by additional payments to those whose income is insufficient for a basic standard.

Rifkin demonstrates that human employment will continue to decline and the problem will only get worse if nothing is done to alleviate the resulting poverty. He envisions revolution, additional crime and rioting by those deprived.

Chester D. Cuthbert  
July 8, 1996

3246 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9  
(204) 831-7777

CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
1962-1987  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
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**FirstCity Trust**

Rifkin, Jeremy (with Ted Howard)

Entropy: A New World View; Afterword by Dr. Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen; New York, The Viking Press, 1980 (1980, Foundation on Economic Trends); Bibliography; Index 305p.

Entropy, n. 1. Physics An index of the degree in which the total energy of a thermodynamic system is uniformly distributed and is thus unavailable for conversion into work. 2. In information theory, a measure of the uncertainty of our knowledge. (Britannica World Language Dictionary, Vol. 1, P. 424.)

I first came across the word entropy in an article or book on astronomy, where it was used to describe the "running down" of the universe. Although it implied the ultimate exhaustion and death of all things, some astronomers believe that a process similar to a nova (a star which suddenly flares up in the heavens and fades away again to its former magnitude after a period of a few weeks or months) may imply a building up or renewal of physical activity, a rebirth of energy in remote areas of the universe.

Rifkin's theme is that energy, renewable and non-renewable is being exhausted by our economic and social system, and that the U.S.A. and the industrialized countries generally are victimizing the rest of the world in a vain effort to maintain the scandalously wasteful wealthy status that characterized our existence prior to the recent (and in my opinion continuing) recession.

He traces the history of social and economic ideas as world-views based on each succeeding discovery of new sources of energy, and denounces the ideas of physicists and economists which are still taught in our universities as outworn world-views based on the materialistic ideas of their times. He warns that unless we immediately adopt a "conservation" instead of a "growth" world-view, we are doomed to an imminent loss of the abundance now producible by our technology, because of the exhaustion of energy sources and the wastefulness of our profit system. Never again, he warns, will the world be able to support the "high" standard of living which the U.S.A. experienced from 1950 to 1980.

This is a salutary and sobering view that our world of abundance is in danger of re-entering a period of continuing scarcity and that our standard of living must continuously be lower from now on. We must conserve or perish.



Rigaud, Milo

Secrets of Voodoo; Translated from the French by Robert B. Cross; Photographs by Odette Menesson-Rigaud; New York, Pocket Books (#77257); January, 1971; Arco, March, 1970 214p.

I started reading this book but found that it is the most detailed description of the voodoo religion I have seen, so I have reserved it in case I can take the time to study it.

I have filed it among my "read" books as a reference.



3246 Portage Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0Y9  
(204) 831-7777

CELEBRATING  
THE FIRST QUARTER CENTURY  
1962-1987  
LE PREMIER QUART DE SIÈCLE  
ÇA SE FÊTE!

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**FirstCity Trust**

Riley, Judith Merkle

A Vision of Light; New York, Delacorte Press (1989, author)  
442p.

This novel of life in England in the 14th century is based on thorough research, is well written and interesting, but is definitely a women's novel.

It is a well-produced and sumptuous volume.

Margaret is separated from her younger brother while a child and is given in marriage to a wealthy roue whose earlier wife had committed suicide because of his ill-treatment. Abandoned by him when she contracts the black plague, she is nursed back to health by a midwife whose trade she is taught; Margaret designs a forceps but is forced to abandon it and her midwifery by a tribunal which accuses her of heresy. Befriended by a wandering troupe of entertainers she had helped them from an abandoned house in the London slums, but discovering a gift for healing accompanied by light she alleviates a wealthy merchant of gout and he marries her. She determines to dictate her autobiography to a monk and to learn how to read and write; when her elderly husband dies, she marries the monk before the church has claimed him.

The incidents and characterizations are ver good. As in most novels written by women, much wordage is devoted to matters of no or little interest to men, but I liked this book.

## DEPARTMENT/FUNCTION PROCESS

### Meeting

- Briefing
- Demonstration
- Analysis
  - Volumes, Transactions, Error Rates Report - Format, Frequency, Number of terminals & types
- Comparisons (Qualitative)

### Post Meeting

- Summary Report
  - Report
  - Interface Requirements
  - Tentative choice
  - Benefits
  - Implementation Considerations (including interdependences)

Riley, W.

Witch Hazel; London, Herbert Jenkins Limited, no date;  
(Third Printing) 309p.

Although the author is referred to several times in the blurbs for his books as "Mr.", my impression is that this book was written by a woman.

Hazel is a girl with second-sight, and it is her visions received extra-sensorily which place the book in the fantasy field. Otherwise, it is an interesting romantic novel about a girl who loved from childhood one man as a brother and as a superior later found with feet of clay, and the other as a (later) husband, an admirable character though brought up by a tramp, and turning out to be the half-brother of the noble weakling Hazel had loved, and the real nobleman, and who renounces his rightful inheritance rather than hurt Hazel and his brother.

This now reads old-fashionedly, but is the typical old type of quietly melodramatic novel centering around family life in England.



Rimmer, Robert H.

The Zolotov Affair; Los Angeles, California, Sherbourne Press, Inc. (1967) 191p.

Signet (#Q4574), Winnipeg, The New American Library of Canada Limited, (April, 1971) 220p.

The Signet edition of this novel has an afterword "You sexonomics and Horace Zolotov" especially written for this edition, which is more important than the novel, pointing out that the entire monetary system is a myth, no more trustworthy than public confidence in it, and forecasting continuing inflation.

The novel itself is told in the first person by Marge Wentworth, secretary to a bank president, who learns that he has been asked to finance Zolotov by buying \$14,000 worth of manufactured gold for \$10,000. She and her boy-friend Craig Barnett (who doesn't have her faith) seek to find Zolotov after he disappears, because Marge wishes to use her knowledge of economics to show Zolotov how best to use his ability to change lead into gold.

Russian and Chinese agents vie with one another to capture Marge and through her learn where Zolotov is. His wife and son become fugitives after Zolotov burns his home to destroy his smelting plant; his wife dies; and Marge ultimately tries to use her passport and ends by marrying Zolotov and trying to be a mother to his 13-year-old son. In the meantime whomever, she is used sexually by Craig and Carlos and others, and through most of the story wears nothing but a mink coat to tantalize the reader into continuing to read.

This is the old story of a girl being used for sex by every male who can manoeuvre her into a bed; she resigns herself, apparently to her fate, but admits enjoying the various experiences, and when she learns that her husband Zolotov is impotent, daydreams of fulfilling her natural needs, even if being one of a harem of four is the only solution.

Poor as a novel, this book may succeed in getting people to read up on gold and the monetary situation. It has no other value.

Toronto, Bantam Books of Canada Ltd. (#N3687), (April, 1968) 250p.





Rinehart, Mary Roberts; and Hopwood, Avery

The Bat

A Novel from the Play. New York, Grosset & Dunlap (Doran  
1926)

319p.  
224p.

Dell #0465; Earlier printing; April, 1969

This is a contrived and complicated mystery story, which introduces a master criminal into an extraneous mystery of a banker and his doctor accomplice who steal a million dollars, ~~through~~ throw the suspicion on a young cashier who is secretly engaged to the niece of Miss Cornelia Van Gorder, a 65-year-old aristocrat who has leased a country home.

The master criminal waylays a detective in order to assume his identity; but is ultimately trapped by Miss Cornelia. The plot is too complicated to summarize; and too improbable to be convincing. This is merely a sensational mystery story, which could be made (and probably was made) more suspenseful as a stage play or on the screen.

There is only one incident in the book which might qualify it as fantasy: early in the story Miss Cornelia and her Irish maid work an ouija-board which spells out THE BAT, and this seems merely to have been introduced for its sensational effect rather than as evidence of the supernatural.



Rinehart, Mary Roberts

The Red Lamp

I do not appear to have typed any notes about this book years ago when I read it.

It is one of three books reprinted in "The Mary Roberts Rinehart Crime Book". The others are: "The Door" and "The Confession". In a foreword, the author says:

As for The Red Lamp, I had been seriously investigating certain types of psychic material, and the book grew out of this. For one thing emerged after twenty years or so. Fraud was evident in approximately ninety-seven per cent of the seances, slate writings and ectoplasmic phenomena, but there was always three or so per cent which appeared genuine. It was on this three per cent I based The Red Lamp.



Ripley, Robert L.

Believe it or Not! 7th Series; New York, Pocket Books Inc. (#6023); Illustrated unpaginated.

Although there are, as usual, many curious facts presented in this volume concerning our weird and wonderful world, there are few which touch on psychic phenomena. In order of their appearance, I shall quote these:

"There will be an eagle on the crags as long as there is a Baird in Auchmudden" This ancient prophecy was fulfilled in Auchmudden, Scotland, when the Baird family sold its estate in 1750 and the eagles left--not returning until 1854 when James Baird repurchased Auchmudden.

Kuro dog owned by Police Inspector Satoru Sato 3 times gave warning of fires--awakening his master each time before the fires started! Yamagata City, Japan.

The man whose mind worked better when he was asleep. Dr. Newton Wolverton (1846-1932) distinguished Canadian minister while attending Toronto University fell asleep after laboring futilely for 36 hours on a mathematical problem--and awakened 12 hours later to find the correct solution worked out in 50 pages of calculations ALL IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING!

Owen Parfitt of Shepton Mallet, England, an invalid unable to walk or even stand for 40 years vanished from a chair in the hall of his home in 1763--and his disappearance has never been solved.

The Paris C. Brown--a steamer plying between Plaquemine, La. and Cincinnati, Ohio was abandoned by 2 rats at Plaquemine in July, 1889--and 3 superstitious crew members promptly walked off the ship. Those 3 seamen were the vessel's only survivors --because the Paris C. Brown was never heard from again.

"Standing on the bridge at Walton--looking towards Ribchester--one gazes over the richest treasure in England" This saying--popular in England for 903 years--came true in 1840 when the largest hoard of ancient coins in the country's history was dug up at that very spot!

A mouse walked out of the front door of the Government House in Poona, India, the night after Sir Robert Grant--the Governor--died--appearing at the very hour the Governor had always taken his evening stroll. A sentry on duty at the front door saluted in the belief the mouse was Sir Robert's spirit--and for 25 years a mouse always appeared at the same time and was respectfully saluted (1838-1863)

William Lilly (1602-1681) celebrated English astrologer served as an official fortune teller in the British Army--to improve morale by predictions of victory.

Lord Dudley and Ward (1781-1833) British Foreign Secretary in 1827 convinced that his 2 titles made him twins talked to himself constantly in two voices--using a falsetto voice for Dudley and a Bass voice for Ward.

Hajas be Yusuf a humble teacher became commander-in-chief of all Arabian armies because he saw himself in that role in a dream!. Caliph Abd-el-malek named the teacher his field marshal and he became one of history's greatest warriors.

Eugen Brogglea of Bruhl, Germany an engineer in a coal mine quit his job because he feared its dangers yet 7 years later



Brogglea died--and was buried on the very same day as the victims of an explosion in the mine which he had quit. (This might have been more impressive if Brogglea had died on the day of the explosion.GDC)

Nicolas Sheehy (1728-1766) of Fethard, Ireland was unjustly convicted and executed for murder--and all 12 members of the trial jury subsequently died violent deaths.

Babar (1483-1530) first Mogul Emperor of India informed that his son-Prince Humayun--was dying--cried out "Upon me your suffering--upon me your pain!" That very day the crown prince recovered--and Babar died of the fever that had gripped his son. Dec. 26, 1530.

Queen Joan of Navarre accused of plotting the death of her stepson-King Henry V--was imprisoned in Pevensey Castle with her eyes blindfolded (day and night for 3 years) in the belief that as a witch she could work no evil--if she could not see (1419-1422)

John Granville of Kirkhampton, England wounded in the battle of Newbury at the age of 16 and buried on the battlefield--was dug up from his grave by his dog and lived another 57 years!

The Height of Concentration - Gabriele d'Annunzio (1863-1938) the Italian novelist wrote The Flame of Life a book of 560 pages working continuously for 5 days and 5 nights in a locked room with the curtains drawn! He neither rested nor ate--but drank a cup of black coffee every 2 hours.

Gilles Menage (1613-1692) famed French scholar had so phenomenal a memory that he compiled a French dictionary in 2 volumes without consulting a single reference book!

Colonel Acland of Selworthy, England after fighting 8 duels without an injury was warned by a soothsayer that his 9th duel would result in his death. Co. Acland fought another duel on Nov. 8, 1778 and again escaped without a scratch--but he caught a severe cold during the duel and died 4 days later.

Ripley, Robert L.

Believe it or Not! 12th Series; Richmond Hill, Ontario  
Pocket Books of Canada, Ltd. (#50278); Illustrated; unpaginated.

Daniel Manning (1828-1921) Cattle Drover of Watson, Tenn., handled in each herd hundreds of animals from many farms - yet he never kept a written record in his entire lifetime of 93 years. The weight of each animal, the price he received for it after driving the herd to market in Virginia, and the owner were always memorized.

Andre-Marie Ampere (1775-1836) French physicist who gave his name to the ampere, was refused a book on mathematics by a librarian because it was printed in Latin--so he mastered Latin in 2 months at the age of 8.

Alexander Dumas (1802-1870) celebrated French novelist because he always walked on tiptoes as a child and seemed about to soar away was forced by his mother to wear shoes of solid iron.

Sa'di (1104-1292) the famed Persian poet vowed at 18 to divide his future into 3 equal ~~xxx~~ periods - 40 years for an education, 30 years for travel, and 30 years for retirement--he died at the age of 108 on the last day of his third 30-year period.

Jerome Magiser (1553-1618) famed German student of languages, at the age of 16 could repeat from memory any sermon he ever heard --translating it into Greek verse.

Mary Lou and Kay Sue van Voorhis identical twins were married together to Larry Jay and Gary Ray Wayble--also identical twins.

Jean Baptiste Brizard (1721-1791) the famed French actor saved himself when a ship sank in the river Rhone by clinging to an iron ring beneath a bridge for 11 hours--Brizard was only 30 years of age, but his black hair turned snow white before he was rescued.

Arthur de Boissieu (1835-1873) famed French writer was so superstitious that at the age of 38 - a few hours before he was to have been the 13th guest at a dinner party - he died of fright (March 29th, 1873).

Louise Burns (1840-1910) of Salem, Ohio a fortune teller enjoined from practicing medicine without a license, took the state medical examination without preparation--and passed it. She served as a licensed physician for 40 years.

The Murder Inn of Berlin, Germany was given that name as a whim by its founder--yet in less than a year the owner and his entire family were murdered (1837)

Carlo Antonio Delpini (1740-1828) famed English-Italian clown who was terrified of the number "8" all his life, died in 1828 at the age of 88!.

Charles Cros (1842-1888) celebrated poet and inventor, was so precocious a linguist that he tutored 2 college professors in Hebrew and Sanskrit when he was 11 years of age.

The Turpen Brothers are identical twins - yet they were born on different days and in different townships.

Louis Henri, Prince de Conde (1692-1740) of France after being blinded in the right eye in a hunting accident, became the father of 12 children--each of whom was born blind in the right eye.

Dr. John Hunter (1728-1793) foremost English surgeon of his time repeatedly warned his colleagues never to contradict him during a lecture--challenged for the first time by an associate while reading a paper in St. George's Hospital, London, Dr. Hunter clutched his chest and fell dead.

(over)





Ripley, William Z.

Main Street and Wall Street; Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1927 (2nd ptg); Index 359p.

This is a very important book on corporation finance and the dangers of holding companies, no par value stock, voting rights of stockholders, the conflict between local state laws governing primary industries and the federal laws which are needed to govern interstate or national firms. I suspect it may have been a factor in the passing of laws which made it necessary for Cornfeld and Cowett to establish IOS as an "off-shore" mutual fund, rather than one subject to U. S. laws.

Well worth study for its analysis of the lack of safety of preferred stock in holding companies, which has not the physical plant of the primary industries to back it, and for showing how leverage can work both for and against the dividends of holding companies, the book is out-dated on many of its views, but still a basic and fine guide.

The first chapter is a reprint of an address by Woodrow Wilson pointing out the need to identify malefactors in the corporation, and to punish them as criminals, even though the corporation itself may be immune.

This is a permanent reference work.



Ritchie, Paul

Confessions of a People Lover: A Novel; London, Calder  
and Boyars (1967, Ritchie) 157p.

At eighty, Collie Henry is doomed by the state to die because he no longer contributes anything useful to society and is therefore an encumbrance. For his last night he is given the choice of intellectual, spiritual, or physical enjoyment, and takes a 17 year old prostitute.

The main part of the book is told in flash-backs to his youth at school, with his family, and through his various marriages to his final ten years or so of living common-law with a fat woman who cares for him because he has become her sex-partner. There is very little of joy to remember, and Collie concentrates on sexual initiation and early loves; but is jealous when the prostitute has another male to entertain during his last night.

The final judgment condemning him is a dreary commentary on the future society which dooms him.

Although not badly written, this book offers nothing to alleviate the hopeless extinction of the aged; concentrating on youth as the only criterion of value, it is reminiscent of Bill Nolan's Logan's Run.





Drums of Doom; New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1923  
(1923, Publishers) 270p.

Although listed by Bleiler, this is not a fantasy; it is a tale of adventure in Baja California, the search for a lost Murillo painting of the crucifixion by a courageous girl and a boy dentist searching for adventure in terms of romantic movies notions.

Nancy Hannibal carries on her crippled father's quest for the Murillo, facing the perils of his former partner and a crazed Mexican gentleman formerly involved in their quest and seeking revenge. Don Elias Santandos believes in force only, and that any departure from this will weaken his god-like power over the natives.

Plot and counterplot end in revealing that Bullock who seeks the Murillo has in fact had possession of it, thinking it a copy; and unwittingly returns it to Santandos's power.

Nancy and Peter Free discover that their love and a recognition that they have no right to the Murillo, which had been given by a Queen to a mission church, have more permanent worth than the fortune they might have gained by possessing the painting.

This is an above-average adventure story, with some details of the worship practices of the natives, and the superstitions which rule them. Although exotic adventure only, perhaps some broadly based classification might place it as borderline fantasy because of the religious beliefs.



Rivere, Alec

Lost City of the Damned; Van Nuys, California, Pike  
Publications (September, 1961) (#101) 160p.

After reading the first few pages of this novel, it was obvious that it was poorly written, edited and printed, and not worth reading. However, I finished reading it in order to find out if it qualified as fantasy fiction.

Maps to cities containing golden treasure and jewels led rival adventurers, each with a voluptuous woman in the party, to explore South America near the Amazon River, and to find a buried idol, from one of whose eyes a disintegrating ray destroys one man. Seizing what treasure they can carry, only one man and a girl, who have fallen in love, escape. The others are killed, either by natives who behead them, or by the crumbling of the caves containing the treasure.

Soft pornographic format and treatment lead to doubt of this lost race fantasy being fantastic, but mention of the Atlantis and Mu lost civilizations, and the minor scientific archaeology references are sufficient.

The book is, however, worthless in any collection, excepting as an example of an attempt to mix fantasy and lost race and sex.

HOME STREET



CHRISTIAN CHURCH

(DISCIPLES OF CHRIST)

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May 30, 1982

Dear Home Street Youth:

Just a note to let you know of the fun and exciting youth activities coming your way this Summer.

First - Youth Campout, July 1-4 at  
Spruce Woods Provincial Park

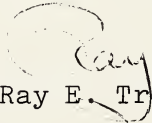
A registration form is enclosed - note its due date: June 20. This is especially for you - the youth of Home Street Church - and your friends. We'll leave the church at 8:30 AM, July 1.

Second - Encounter '82, August 8-15 at  
Bird's Hill Provincial Park

This is the Big One! Youth from all across Canada will be joining us for a terrific week. Camp leader will be Steve Mabry from Sacramento, California. If you attended the Anaheim Assembly last year, you may remember him as one of the youth leaders - the one with the guitar. Enclosed is further information on Encounter and an Encounter Registration form. Note its due date: June 30.

Again this year you have something great to work for. Bottles? Car washes? Whatever; it's time to begin. I'll be in touch.

In His Service,

  
Ray E. Trotter

Rives, Anelie (Princess Troubetzkoy)

The Ghost Garden; Frontispiece by George W. Food; Toronto, J. B. Gundy (1918, Troubetzkoy) 299p.

A northerner whose sense of deja vu conveys the suggestion of reincarnation visits an eccentrically-built southern home, discovering in a well-kept rose garden the grave of a former mistress of the home. As guest of a neighbor, he learns that the neighbor's daughter, formerly a great singer, believes that she has lost her voice because of the malign influence of the ghost, a strong-willed, beautiful, but evil woman after whom she has been named Melany.

Essentially, this is the type of ghost novel which has exercised the talents of several women novelists, among them Lucas Malet and Phyllis Brett Young. It is the struggle for happiness of a modern girl against the malign influence of a dead one, the prize being the man loved by both.

The authoress evidently studied not only spiritualistic literature, but that of theosophy, to obtain her ideas of survival of bodily death and the phenomena of haunting, and this novel should be retained as a good example of its kind.

As in many other stories, the authoress chooses to burn the haunted mansion as the only effective means of destroying the malign influence.





Rives, Amelie (Princess Troubetzkoy)

Pan's Mountain; New York and London, Harper & Brothers  
Publishers, 1910 (September, 1910, Publishers) 288p.

This is a light romantic novel of Italy, describing the love story of a native girl of independent mind and high ideals and an English poet who falls in love with her though he is married and does not divulge that fact to the girl.

An Italian friend of the poet is also in love with the girl, whose mother tries to advance the cause of either lover so that the girl may have an advantageous marriage.

An iron mountain near the girl's home is believed to be the home of Pan, and the girls who wish to be married pray there to the god to bring them a loving husband and healthy children. Meeting the poet after praying, the girl believes him her destined mate and yields to his lovemaking. When pregnant, she is told by the poet that he is not free to marry her; considering her love and high ideals to have been betrayed, she lures him onto the mountain and pushes him off it to his death.

Although mainly concerned with the superstitions of the region, there are sufficient fantasy elements to qualify the novel as fantasy. The girl's almost mystical relationship with nature and the mountain, her poetic insight and confidence in herself apart from convention, and her tragic action to avenge her betrayal, lift this novel above most most love romances.

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**WHISKAS**  
CAT FOOD  
3 Varieties  
170 g

**WHISKAS**  
CAT FOOD

3 Varieties  
170 g

**First**  
FOR FOOD

**FIBRE UP**  
CEREAL  
Kellogg's  
350 g

**FIBRE UP**  
CEREAL

Kellogg's  
350 g

**First**  
FOR FOOD

**MACARONI & SALAD MIX**  
Kraft  
200 g

**MACARONI & SALAD MIX**

Kraft  
200 g

**First**  
FOR FOOD

**KOOL-AID**  
KOOLERS  
250 mL

**KOOL-AID**  
KOOLERS

250 mL

**First**  
FOR FOOD

**TOFFIFEE**  
HAZELNUT  
CHOCOLATES  
123 g

**TOFFIFEE**  
HAZELNUT  
CHOCOLATES

123 g

**First**  
FOR FOOD

**JELL-O**  
LIGHT  
FRUIT FIESTA  
9.3 g

**JELL-O**  
LIGHT

FRUIT FIESTA  
9.3 g

**First**  
FOR FOOD

**HUNT'S**  
SPAGHETTI  
SAUCE  
796 mL

**HUNT'S**  
SPAGHETTI

SAUCE  
796 mL



# SAFEWAY



Rives, Amelie (Princess Troubetzkoy)

The Quick or the Dead?: A Study; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company (1888), (Publishers); Portrait 90p.

For two years a young widow, Barbara Pomfret is visited by her late husband's cousin whom she discovers to be a double physically of her husband. At first shocked and disturbed by the resemblance, she soon comes to love him for his devotion and care for her. Of an aristocratic Virginia family, she is constantly loyal to the memory of her husband, but aware of her growing attraction to his cousin, she seeks counsel from a widower clergyman who assures her that despite the need of his children for a mother, he remains loyal to his wife's memory and will not re-marry.

Although Barbara rejects the clergyman's example because of her growing love for her husband's cousin, and decides to accept his love, during a storm she is secluded in a Gothic church where she is visited by her husband's ghost, whether as a vision or merely as a voice is not quite clear. He declares: "Death cannot part us, Barbara." She begs his forgiveness for her disloyalty, excusing herself because of the loneliness she suffered after his death; she then renounces the cousin.

The dilemma of young widowhood is the theme of this short novel, and its resolution is controversial. The April, 1888 issue of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine containing the story was in such demand that the publishers reprinted it as this book. The pagination of my copy of the book runs from page 433 to 574, with 24 pages of advertisements added. Included is an article entitled "Some Days with Amélie Rives" by J. D. Hurrell, which provides biographical information about this talented young author on pages 531-536 inclusive. A story, some poems, and several articles occupy the rest of the pages.

Only because of the husband's return from the dead is this story classifiable as fantasy.



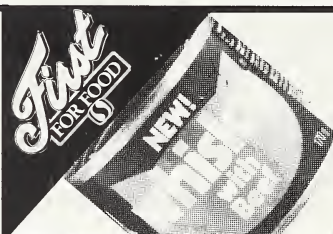
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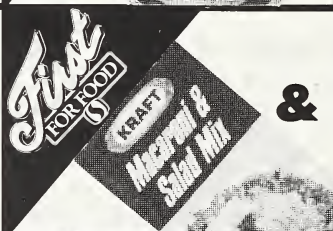
**SUGAR  
TWIN**  
With Nutrasweet  
100's



**WHISKAS  
CAT FOOD**  
3 Varieties  
170 g



**FIBRE UP  
CEREAL**  
Kellogg's  
350 g



**MACARONI  
& SALAD MIX**  
Kraft  
200 g



**KOOL-AID  
KOOLERS**  
250 mL



**TOFFIFEE  
HAZELNUT  
CHOCOLATES**  
123 g



**JELL-O  
LIGHT  
FRUIT FIESTA**  
9.3 g



**HUNT'S  
SPAGHETTI  
SAUCE**  
796 mL



# SAFEWAY



Rives, Amélie (Princess Troubetzkoy)

Shadows of Flames: A Novel; Frontispiece in color by Alfred James Dewey; Toronto, S. B. Gundy (1914-1915, Amélie Troubetzkoy), (September, 1915) 590p.

Closely printed, I estimate that this novel contains approximately 250,000 words. Like Ayn Rand's Atlas Shrugged with which I was constantly comparing it, it is much too long for anything of substance it conveys.

Part One deals with the first marriage of an Italian-American lady from Virginia who has married the younger son of a noble and political English family. Her husband is a handsome giant who has become addicted to drugs and reading pornography, and whose health has deteriorated making him a semi-invalid. This part, which ends at page 270, is an almost clinical study of a drug addict, and is the most important section of the novel, ending with his death.

The second part describes the heroine's return to Virginia and her marriage to a handsome millionaire who is a spoiled playboy and whose heavy drinking, customary in his social circles, influences him to boorish behavior which in addition to his susceptibility to the wiles of a beautiful young cousin brings about divorce.

Threading through both marriages is the heroine's "soul affinity" with an Italian marchese whose marriage to an unworthy wife cannot be dissolved because Italian law forbids divorce. The heroine has no physical desire for him, and he hides his for her under the cloak of friendship which he realizes she needs because of the unhappy circumstances of her two marriages. Not until she believes him fatally injured in an accident does the heroine realize that love has replaced friendship in her feeling for him; but she renounces him in favor of mother-love for her son who has succeeded to the title of her first husband's family, but who has been almost lost to the power of his grandmother who attempts an abortive abduction.

Primarily a society novel and a study of the hazards of marriage, the portrayal of drug addiction is the most important permanent value of the book. Secondly, as in Rand's Atlas Shrugged, the identification of the writer with the heroine protagonist as irresistible to men is unmistakable. In this novel the attraction is primarily romantic; in Rand's intellectual power dominates.

Apart from minor hints at reincarnation and spiritual powers which have little bearing on the story, this novel is not classifiable as fantasy.



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Rives, Hallie Erminie (Mrs. Post Wheeler)

The Magic Man; New York, Grosset & Dunlap (1926, 1927,  
author); 2nd ptg, March, 1927 323p.

Roselius, a master chemist, learns how to manufacture artificial pearls which are superior to natural ones, but prepares to destroy his formula rather than endanger the living of pearl divers and the value of natural pearls. A wealthy man, he is interested in research for its own sake.

The existence of the formula, however, tempts a pennurious young man of good family to hire a group of crooks to steal it. During the robbery, a young crook is shot by Roselius's daughter, loses his memory, and is made the subject of an experiment by Roselius, who wishes to prove that environment, rather than heredity, governs the formation of character. Made Roselius's assistant in the laboratory, Canuck studies hard, and works to achieve the expectations of Roselius, succeeding sufficiently that he aspires to marry the daughter Rose, who is being wooed by Schuyler, the aristocrat who seeks to make his fortune by the marriage rather than by achievement.

Canuck's behavior following amnesia is not convincing, but the authoress succeeds in her aim, which is to make human goodness and strength of character win over circumstances and past degradation.

This is an interesting novel, with several other fantasy elements than that of the artificial pearls, but is not very important in a fantasy collection.





